

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Concurrent Resolution 39. Concurrent resolution to declare a governmental policy in relation to the apprehension and punishment of war criminals; with amendment (Rept. No. 442). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURCH: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, S. 906. An act granting a franking privilege to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; with amendment (Rept. No. 440). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma:  
H. R. 3024. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:  
H. R. 3025. A bill authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SHAFER:  
H. R. 3026. A bill to provide for crediting active service in the armed forces of the Dominion of Canada as military service for purposes of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:  
H. R. 3027. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to suit No. E346 entitled "Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians v. United States," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:  
H. R. 3028. A bill to amend the act of August 17, 1937, as amended, relating to the establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McGEHEE:  
H. R. 3029. A bill for the relief of Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHAFER:  
H. R. 3030. A bill granting a pension to Harry M. Snow; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:  
H. R. 3031. A bill for the relief of Walter A. Moffatt; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

427. By Mr. STEVENSON: Petition of John L. May and sundry other residents of Wisconsin relative to conducting an investigation at the Veterans' Administration facility

at Wood, Wis.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

428. By Mr. GWINN of New York: Petition submitted by 957 residents of New York, protesting the enactment of House bill 2082 or any other prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, April 16, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, with earth's strident voices stilled, may the hush of Thy presence bow our spirits in reverence and contrition. Open our eyes to see Thee, not only in mystic moments of calm but in Thy brooding purposes in the history of these days on ages telling.

We are solemnly conscious this day of a cloud of invisible witnesses, the vast army of the valiant who, pouring out the sweet wine of youth through days of conflict and battle flame, have passed in splendor to their eternal glory that this very day might dawn. Our prayers at this noontide of hope and expectation join the intercessions of uncounted myriads who yearn for lasting peace that the gathering of the nations at the Golden Gate may find a gateway into a new world of mutual understanding, trust, cooperation, and power dedicated to progress and freedom for all peoples.

Especially we beseech Thy enabling grace upon those who in this momentous hour stand and speak for our dear land. In union with those of other lands who love freedom more than life, may there be laid the foundation of a new home for all humanity, a refuge from hate and strife for all nations whose walls are brotherhood and whose radiant promise is peace on earth to men of good will. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, April 24, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF THE BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on April 24, 1945, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 514) for the relief of the Baldwin Bros. Paving Co.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BY THE CHILEAN SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has received a cablegram from the Honorable Hernán Videla Lira, Vice President of the Chilean Senate, an-

nouncing the adoption of a resolution by the Chilean Senate on April 13 in memory of our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Chair feels sure that all Senators, and, indeed, all other Americans, will be proud of the action of the Chilean Senate, and, therefore, without objection, the cablegram will be printed in the RECORD, both in Spanish and in English.

The cablegram, which was ordered to lie on the table, is as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 13, 1945.

PRESIDENTE SENADO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS,  
Washington, D. C.:

Cumpleme manifestar 4. E. que el Senado de Chile se Constituyo Especialmente en sesion en el dia de hoy para renbir el homenaje de su admiracion y respecta a la memoria del ilustre Republico y Egregio Americano que fuera el ex Presidente Franklin Delano Roosevelt y aprobar ademas un proyecto de ley que junto con daire caracter nacional al duelo que aflije a esa nacion mermana autoriza para erajar en honor de tan precilario cuidadano y por suscripcion popular un monumento que represente la parte de Chile en el reconocimiento que America y el mundo le deben por su accion infatigable para asentar de manera definitiva las ideas de dignidad humana justicia y libertad que informan la democracia punto reciba 4. E. y la honorable corporacion de su digna presidencia las expresiones de pesar del Senado de Chile punto.

HERNÁN VIDELA LIRA,

Vice Presidente, Senado Chile.

[Translation]

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 13, 1945.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Senate of Chile met in special session today in order to pay the tribute of its admiration and respect to the memory of that illustrious champion of democracy and outstanding American, the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and, furthermore, in order to approve a bill which not only gives national character to the mourning which afflicts your sister nation but also authorizes the erection, in honor of so outstanding a citizen by popular subscription, of a monument representing Chile's part in the gratitude which America and the world owe him for his indefatigable efforts to establish in a definite manner the ideas of human dignity, justice, and liberty, which give shape to democracy. Accept, Excellency, for yourself and for the honorable body over which you preside, the expressions of sympathy of the Senate of Chile.

HERNÁN VIDELA LIRA,

Vice President of the Senate of Chile.

THE BUILDING OF A LASTING PEACE—  
OPEN LETTER FROM LT. EDWARD PEARY STAFFORD, U. S. N. R.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, contrary to my usual custom, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an open letter which just came to me this morning from Lt. Edward Peary Stafford, U. S. N. R., a grandson of Admiral Peary, who raised the American flag at the North Pole. It is such an extraordinary letter from a young man in the service of his country that I think it appropriate that it should be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

It is safe to say now that the end is in sight. Whatever lies between this hour and

that tense moment in some formal room when the scratching of the official pen silences the guns around the world, at that moment the burden of responsibility will shift. Until then, it is ours; after then, it goes to you. While there is still time, and while the nations still depend for their lives and their freedom on the strength of our arms, we would like to repeat the facts and ideals that may have become obscured beneath the triumphant headlines and the bustling routine of the home front.

Twenty-six years ago this fall, you were finishing up a war yourselves. You came home successful and happy, glad to be rid of the stench and the mud and the lice of the trenches, proud that you had justified the faith of the war-tired people of the world. And then, in some way you were able to figure out, as the post-war months and years went by, it began to appear that the faith had not been justified at all, that your friends had not died for a "war to end wars," but for a couple of decades of truce. Very soon it was evident that the dirty job was all to do over again, only harder—and we have had to do it.

Gentlemen, you are the Government of the United States. It is unthinkable that this horror can happen yet again. It is unthinkable that our friends, too, should have died in the pestholes of the earth for a few fretful years between wars. We demand that you bend every resource of your trained, mature minds and every ounce of the courage and integrity for which you were elected, toward the building of a lasting peace.

We are young and tired and there is dust and salt spray and blood in our eyes; our hearts are sore from the endless ache of separation—it is your job. You must do it for good and forever.

We give you, at the long green tables of the conference, with the mightiest of the nations behind you, our trust and our confidence. We promise you, if you succeed, the heart-deep thanks of all the little people to whom we have talked in all the corners of the earth; the little people who always take the beatings when the nations go berserk. We promise you that your names will be spoken with reverence and gratitude for a thousand years, in every language that man speaks.

If you try with all your hearts and all your minds and all your might—and fail—you shall have the warm handgrasp of sympathy and sorrow and understanding.

Gentlemen, if you fail for any reason humanly surmountable in that hour of mankind's greatest need, we, and the world, will never forgive or forget.

EDWARD PEARY STAFFORD,  
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.

#### THE OPENING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, all the world knows that today in the city of San Francisco, the representatives of the peoples of the earth are gathered in a high and solemn undertaking. They are assembled to effectuate an instrument which will make for a just and enduring peace if humanly possible.

The eyes of all mankind glow today with a light of hope. The hearts of mankind, heavy with the woes of war, are uplifted. The lips of mankind part in prayer that vision and guidance may come to the delegates of the United Nations. May they receive this benediction of the Master: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The city of San Francisco is well named after St. Francis of Assisi. In the year 1226, St. Francis uttered a prayer which has rung down through the cen-

turies and which is most fitting for this day. My brother Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] presented me a little card on which this prayer was printed, and I should like to read from it now:

Lord, make me an instrument of Your peace; where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is discord, union; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood, as to understand; to be loved, as to love, for it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned, and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

It is the deep and earnest yearning of mankind that this prayer of St. Francis be fulfilled for the delegates at the Golden Gate. For through such fulfillment, power and inspiration may come to them to build well the edifice of peace.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have an engagement with the Navy Department today for 12:30, on official business, and I ask leave of absence from the Senate until such time as I am able to return.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on April 24, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 122. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets, of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921, as amended;

S. 123. An act to amend section 14 of the act entitled "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharges from the District Training School, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, and to amend section 15 thereof, as amended;

S. 124. An act to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia,' approved June 20, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1924; and

S. 638. An act to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia by adding a new section 548a, and providing for the recording of veterans' discharge certificates.

#### MEMORIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate memorials, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of Margate City and vicinity, in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS—PETITION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference a petition signed by various citizens of Norway, Maine, with

respect to the liquor traffic on the fighting fronts.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITION

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I have received a petition with 167 signatures of citizens of mine in the State of Delaware who are praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States. I ask unanimous consent to present the petition and that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 925. A bill authorizing the Postmaster General to continue to use post office clerks and city letter carriers interchangeably; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 926. A bill to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 927. A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana, or the counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone, singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Poplar, Mont.," approved July 28, 1937; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. CONNALLY):

S. 928. A bill to provide for the promotion of American prisoners of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. ANDREWS):

S. 929. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie J. Huffman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 930. A bill to amend section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

#### FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC AIRPORTS—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2) to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

#### PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of the problems confronting the clothing industry, delivered by him before the Woolen Wholesalers National Association, Inc., at New York City on April 11, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### BATTLE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LANGER

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at the Never Back to the



Ghetto rally, in Carnegie Hall, New York, April 19, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

# TRAGEDY—AND A CHALLENGE—FACE AMERICA—ARTICLE BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Tragedy—And a Challenge—Face America," written by Senator LA FOLLETTE and published in the Progressive of April 23, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

# ADDRESS BY FORMER SENATOR F. RYAN DUFFY AT MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. F. Ryan Duffy, former United States Senator, at memorial services for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 15, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

# TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by W. W. Grant at a memorial service for the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, held by the Denver (Colo.) Chamber of Commerce on April 13, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

# MOONBEAMS THAT UNITE—EDITORIAL FROM CHARLESTON (S. C.) NEWS-COURIER

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Moonbeams That Unite," published in the Charleston (S. C.) News-Courier of January 12, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

# CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	O'Daniel
Austin	Hill	Radelhoffe
Brewster	Hoey	Revercomb
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Capper	La Follette	Stewart
Chavez	McCarran	Taft
Donnell	McClellan	Taylor
Eastland	McFarland	Tunnell
Ferguson	McKellar	Tydings
Fulbright	Maybank	Walsh
Gerry	Milikin	White
Green	Mitchell	Wiley
Guffey	Moore	Wilson
Gurney	Morse	Young
Hatch	Murdock	
Hawkes	Murray	

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement concerning three Senators. This morning we were holding hearings in the Small Business Committee on surplus property problems, and at the hearing there were present the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART]. In the event they do not reach the Senate Chamber before the completion of the quorum call, I wish to have in the RECORD the announcement that they are detained on account of this committee work. They are at this moment actually in the committee room conducting this hearing.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Sena-

tor from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent visiting various concentration and prison camps in Europe.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent attending the funeral of his father.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent attending committee meetings and public business pertaining to their respective States.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. NICHOLS] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is detained on official departmental business.

The following Senators are detained in committee meetings and on official business:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McMAHON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask that the RECORD show that when the quorum call was

had I was attending a committee meeting of the bill in the Committee on Small Business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The RECORD will so show.

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the bill making annual appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Office of the Secretary of State," on page 2, line 8, after the word "State", to strike out "\$9,600,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 9, after the word "including", to insert "not to exceed \$10,000 for"; and in line 25, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$810,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 12, after the words "per day" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$500 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign service," on page 8, line 2, after "(22 U. S. C. 20)", to strike out "\$4,850,000" and insert "\$4,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 10, after the word "duties" and the semicolon, to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 21, after the word "light", to strike out "\$3,280,000" and insert "\$3,563,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 16, after the word "efficiently", to strike out "\$2,100,000" and insert "\$2,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out "\$4,150,000" and insert "\$4,287,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 3, after the word "necessary", to strike out "\$1,650,000" and insert "\$1,725,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, after the numerals "1942",

to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,289,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 19, after the word "necessary", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$8,460,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 3, to insert:

Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said act, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 15, after "(31 U. S. C. 107)", to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$18,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Obligations" on page 24, after line 14, to insert:

Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this act under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance, public-works project," to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 6, before the word "expenses", to insert "not to exceed \$5,000 for"; and on page 31, line 4, after the word "enlargements", to strike out "\$4,330,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration," on page 34, after line 20, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$390,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 42, line 9, after the word "expenses", to insert a comma and "including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation"; and in line 25, after the word "thereto" and the semicolon, to strike out "\$21,000,000" and insert "\$21,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal prison system," on page 45, line 3, after the word "automobiles" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$10,000 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census," on page 50, line 7, after "(not exceeding \$200)", to strike out "\$4,757,000" and insert "\$5,318,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 50, line 21, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$2,680,000" and insert "\$3,046,138."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 7, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$9,400,000" and insert "\$14,729,000"; and in line 11, after the word "fund", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,750,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 19, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$24,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 12, after the word "specifications", to strike out "\$675,000" and insert "\$850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 19, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$3,050,000" and insert "\$3,112,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 2, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$425,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 9, after the word "therefor", to strike out the comma and "not to exceed fifty-five"; and in line 11, after the word "Department", to strike out "in accordance with the schedule in the Budget under this head."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 57, line 24, after the figures "\$3,180,000", to insert a comma and "of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 64, line 8, after the word "standards", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—the Judiciary—Court of Claims," on page 71, line 18, after the word "regular", to insert "and five additional"; and on page 72, line 3, after the numerals "1930", to insert a comma and "and as also amended by an act approved July 1, 1944."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, in line 23, after the sum it is proposed to insert "of which \$400,000 shall be immediately available."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, in line 3, after the word "countries", it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, in line 18, after the word "Columbia", it is proposed to insert: "Provided, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, in line 23, after the word "organization", it is proposed to insert "printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c)."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including personal services in the District



of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, D. C., and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, in line 21, after the word "adopt", it is proposed to insert "to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee, and under notice heretofore given of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, in line 6, after the word "discretion", it is proposed to insert "and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, after line 14, it is proposed to insert:

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 33, in line 14, after the word "reference", it is proposed to insert "and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, in line 8, after the sum it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, in line 6, it is proposed to strike out the semicolon and insert "*Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, before that amendment is agreed to will the Senator from Nevada explain what section of the statute it is proposed to suspend?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is the one in which the statute provides for calling for bids, and the amendment would suspend the statute because of conditions which prevail.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 45, in line 13, after the sum, it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 48, line 7, after the numerals, it is proposed to insert "Provided, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 16, after the word "imports", it is proposed to insert "temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to make a general request of the Senator. When he comes to an amendment which has not been carried in previous bills, I wish he would call attention to it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will do so. These amendments have all been carried in previous bills.

Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 24, after the word "tolls", it is proposed to insert "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, line 18, after the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 9, after the word "available", it is proposed to insert "without warrant action."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 19, after the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 54, line 2, after the numerals "1946", it is proposed to insert "without warrant action."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 55, lines 3 and 4, it is proposed to strike out "experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis" and insert "and experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 67, line 21, before the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for travel shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States to their former homes in the United States or points of not further distance, since the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin, the last amendment stated, and not yet adopted, is a new amendment, in that it has not been in previous bills. If the Senator desires an explanation, I shall try to give it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it seems to me that the purpose of the amendment appears on its face. I will not ask the Senator to go into it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I should like to have it appear of record in the proceedings today that although there are 20 or 25 of these amendments being presented on behalf of the committee, each of the amendments was given the most careful consideration in the committee and in the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Nevada.

The reason why there are so many of them is that in connection with this bill the House followed a somewhat different procedure from that which it had theretofore followed. It had no general rule for the consideration of the bill. Therefore a point of order was raised against every provision of a legislative nature in the bill. The net effect was to cause a review by the Senate committee of many provisions which ordinarily have been adopted without comment. I think the effect was healthy, in that a number of the amendments were corrected, and hereafter a number of them will be placed in subsequent legislation, so that



they will not come up in the same manner again. I believe that the Committee on Appropriations has given adequate consideration to each of the amendments presented here today. Although there may be a great number of them, that is no evidence of lack of full consideration of the merits of each, and the appropriateness of each for adoption at this time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator for his explanation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the RECORD should also show that it is the policy of the Committee on Appropriations that these legislative matters will not again appear in an appropriation bill. The bureaus and departments are to be notified as to the future policy of the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say that both the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House and the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate have carried out the suggestion just made by the Senator from Michigan. The departments are being notified that as the emergency passes, it will be necessary for them either to comply with existing law or, if they find it necessary to have a change in the law, to have the change sent forward and properly enacted in a legislative bill.

Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 75, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amend-

ments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2603) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BURTON and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Murdock
Austin	Hart	Murray
Bailey	Hatch	O'Daniel
Bankhead	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Brewster	Hayden	Reed
Bridges	Hill	Revercomb
Burton	Hoey	Robertson
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Byrd	La Follette	Stewart
Capehart	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lucas	Taylor
Chavez	McCarran	Tobey
Donnell	McClellan	Tunnell
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McKellar	Wagner
Ferguson	McMahon	Walsh
Fulbright	Maybank	White
Gerry	Millikin	Wiley
Green	Mitchell	Wilson
Guffey	Moore	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

#### THE CALENDAR

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 177, where consideration of the calendar was suspended at the last call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 177.

#### ESCAPES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS

The bill (H. R. 1525) relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ESCAPED CONVICTS TRAVELING FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER

The bill (S. 496) to make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act entitled "An act making it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution or the giving of

testimony in certain cases," approved May 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 782; 18 U. S. C. 408e), be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnapping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees; or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. Any person who violates the provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not longer than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violations of this act may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed or in which the person was held in custody or confinement."

#### PROMOTION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

The bill (S. 421) to provide for the promotion of certain American prisoners of war was considered; ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That effective December 8, 1942, each officer of the Army, Navy (including the Coast Guard), or Marine Corps below the grade of colonel or corresponding grade in the other services, and each warrant officer and enlisted man below the grade of master sergeant or corresponding grade in the other services, who was serving in the Philippine Islands, Wake, Guam, Java, or other Pacific or Asiatic ocean areas, on December 8, 1941, and who is now a prisoner of war, shall be advanced one grade from the grade he held on that date; and similar promotions shall be made December 8, 1943, and December 8 in each year thereafter in the case of each person below the grades above specified on such dates, respectively: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to reduce the grade or pay of any person promoted between December 8, 1941, and the date of his capture.

Sec. 2. Each of the persons specified in section 1 who, by reason of the character of his service, such as aviation personnel, persons serving on submarine duty, and the like, received special pay, shall continue to receive such pay during the time he is a prisoner of war notwithstanding the fact that by reason of his status he is unable to engage in the service qualifying him for such additional pay.

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN FOR DISABILITY

The bill (H. R. 1701) to amend section 2, Public Law, 140, Seventy-seventh Congress, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill from some member of the Committee on Military Affairs?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah is not present.

Mr. WHITE. Then I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to recur to Calendar No. 180, House bill 1701, which was passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITE. The bill was passed over at my request. I have since had an opportunity to discuss the matter with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Austin]. I withdraw any objection which I had, and express the hope that the bill will be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1701) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2388) to provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the period of the war, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2348) to provide for the coverage of certain drugs under the Federal narcotic laws was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### CARRYING OF CIVIL WAR BATTLE STREAMERS WITH THE REGIMENTAL COLORS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 225) to authorize the carrying of Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, in line 6, after the word "colors", to change the period to a comma, and insert "upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, each regiment of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized to carry its Civil War battle streamers with its regimental colors, upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### POSTHUMOUS COMMISSION OF MAJOR GENERAL FOR THE LATE COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL

The resolution (S. J. Res. 34) authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President is authorized to issue posthumously to the late William Mitchell, late a colonel, United States Army, a commission as a major general, United States Army, as of the date of his death in 1936.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized and requested to amend the records of the War Department so as to carry the said

William Mitchell as a major general, United States Army, at the time of his death in 1936.

Mr. WILEY subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with Calendar No. 186, Senate Joint Resolution 34, which was passed a few moments ago by the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following the passage of the joint resolution, the remarks of Representative McSwain, together with the insertions asked by him to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 20, 1936, volume 80, part III, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, February 19, 1936, at 4:45 in the afternoon, death kissed into eternal rest the heretofore restless spirit of William Mitchell, brigadier general of the United States Army, from which he resigned on February 1, 1926. The brilliant and glorious career of General Mitchell as an officer of the United States Army is the proud possession of all our people. Commissioned at the age of 18, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he progressed by rapid strides by reason of his conspicuously efficient discharge of every responsibility placed upon him. I shall not at this time review in detail his remarkably brilliant career. On August 7, 1935, I did give many details concerning the life and military services of General Mitchell, and they may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, on page 13160. By permission of the House, I am extending my remarks and printing herewith a portion of what was then said. I call especial attention to the fact that his citation, on which is based the award of a Distinguished Service Cross, is not for a single act of extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy, but it is for "repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action at Noyon, France, March 26, 1918; near the Marne River, France, during July 1918; and in the St. Mihiel salient, France, September 12 to 16, 1918. For displaying bravery far beyond that required by his position as Chief of Air Service, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, setting a personal example to United States aviation by piloting his plane over the battle lines since the entry of the United States into the war."

Mr. Speaker, any soldier may well be proud, exceedingly proud, of being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, even for a single act of extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy. But for "repeated acts of heroism," extending through months of daring and dangerous activity, in airplanes by no means too safe and stable, over enemy lines with superior air force, locating strategic and vulnerable enemy positions, and taking back information of incalculable value to the ground forces, it is a combination of daring and heroic conduct unrivaled in military history. The friends of General Mitchell take great pride in his splendid career, all his relatives may properly prize the record of his services as a precious heritage, and his disconsolate widow and orphaned children may find some solace and supreme satisfaction that their names and their lives are forever linked with a man who always put his country's cause first, who risked his life in war and risked his reputation in peace and risked the prospect of great advancement in the Army because of his courage to declare his conscientious convictions on vital problems affecting the national defense.

Mr. Speaker, on this date, when the Committee on Military Affairs met, it was announced that General Mitchell passed yesterday from this earthly life into the great future of immortality, and immediately the

committee adopted resolutions of regret for his passing and of sympathy for his family, and I am offering for publication, as part of my remarks, a copy of said resolutions:

"Whereas the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives has learned of the death of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, United States Army, resigned, in New York City, on February 19, 1936, at 4:45 p. m., and, whereas the said General Mitchell has appeared before this committee on numerous occasions since the World War and has always manifested an unselfish zeal for the cause of national defense, and whereas the said General Mitchell has courageously and patriotically championed the building up of an adequate air force as a most effective and most economical means for promoting the national defense: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, That we record our admiration for the valorous and heroic services of the said General Mitchell rendered to the Army and to the country, in peace and in war, and that we acknowledge our obligation of gratitude to him for unselfishly and vigorously provoking the thought and action of the American people to build up an adequate air force for the defense of the country; be it

"Further resolved, That in the death of General Mitchell the Nation has lost a far-seeing and constructive leader of civic opinion with reference to a safe and sane program of national defense; be it

"Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this committee as a memorial of our respect and esteem for the distinguished public service of General Mitchell, and that the chairman of this committee ask permission of the House of Representatives to extend his remarks upon the life and character of General Mitchell, and to include these resolutions therein, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the widow of General Mitchell as a testimonial of our sympathy with her in her sorrow.

"JOHN J. McSWAIN, Chairman.

"ANDREW J. MAY,

"CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

"Committee.

"Attest:

"KENNETH ANDERSON, Clerk.

"FEBRUARY 20, 1936."

Herewith, Mr. Speaker, is the extract from my remarks of August 7, 1935, that I ask to be printed as a part of these remarks:

"As it became increasingly apparent that the United States would have to enter the war, and as very little was being done here to prepare for it, Mitchell applied for duty as an observer in Europe and was sent there in March 1917. He went first to Spain to look over their military establishment and see what they could do in case they went in on the side of the Germans, which seemed possible at that time. While there, war was declared by the United States against Germany. Mitchell immediately proceeded to Paris and reported to Ambassador Sharp for duty. He was assigned with the military observers, Majors Logan and Churchill, who had drawn up an excellent, comprehensive, and thoroughly sound plan for the participation of American troops in France. This plan was followed later.

"Nothing had been done about aviation. Mitchell could get no replies to his telegrams to the United States, so he organized an office staff with his own money and contributions from patriotic Americans in France, formulated a plan for training and equipping Americans in Europe, which, if followed, would have enabled us to have excellent air squadrons on the front by August or September 1917. Mitchell's recommendations, which are a matter of record, were sent in April to the United States, as to what equipment



should be used by our Air Forces in Europe. These recommendations were not followed. Incompetent individuals were put in charge of aircraft production, who adopted the entirely unsuitable DH-4 British airplane as the standard American ship, and the Liberty engine, which had never been proved in war and was worthless for that purpose.

"The scandalous method of handling this proposition has been thoroughly gone into by competent committees. The \$1,500,000,000 appropriated by Congress was practically wasted, because his recommendations were not followed. The airplanes that Mitchell recommended to be built by the United States had to be obtained in Europe anyway, and when he saw what was going on in the United States he personally made arrangements with Daniel Vincent, in charge of aviation procurement in France, to go ahead and build a surplus anyhow, without authority, otherwise we would have had no airplanes for our men on the front.

"In the middle of April Mitchell joined General Petain at Châlons sur Marne and participated in the terrific attacks with huge losses which the French Army suffered at that time. He had numerous conferences with General Petain about the participation of the Americans in Europe. The French, seeing how seriously Mitchell was working on the problem, began assigning officers to him and assisting him with his work in every way possible. Mitchell also participated in an Infantry attack with the Sixteenth Reserve French Division, for which he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, being the first American soldier so decorated. He was also the first Regular American soldier to enter into battle against the Germans in this war.

"Mitchell flew over the enemy lines on every part of the western front. He became thoroughly familiar with the English organization and system as well as the French, and laid out a complete system and organization for the creation of our Air Forces. Just as this was coming along well, a complete new group of men was sent out from the United States, without any instruction in the air, with limited knowledge of conditions in Europe, and with no knowledge of war, especially in the air. One learns quickly when on the front against an enemy, and in a few months of actual war service one can pick up more than in a lifetime of theoretical study. This new group placed in command made a terrible mess of all our aeronautical matters in Europe and put us back at least 6 months. Mitchell, however, was kept constantly in command of troops actually serving against the enemy on the front. At Château-Thierry, American Air Forces distinguished themselves.

"Mitchell was the first man to discover the German bridges at Dormans, on the morning of July 15, 1918, where the Germans crossed the Marne River in their attack. This he reported to General Liggett at First Army Corps headquarters, then flew to Bombom and reported it to General Foch. Mitchell made a reconnaissance alone in a single-seated pursuit ship across the Marne salient from Château-Thierry to Soissons, and came to the conclusion that there were few German troops opposite Soissons, and so reported to General Foch. As a result, General Foch ordered the First and Second Divisions, United States Army, and the Moroccan Division, French Army, to Soissons, where they attacked the Germans at the shoulder of the salient, causing the withdrawal of their whole army.

"Mitchell was then given command of the Air Forces of the First Army and commanded the greatest concentration of air forces in the history at St. Mihiel, 1,496 ships. The operation of this force was perfectly carried out; the plan of operations, plan of employment, and tactics served as models for subsequent attacks. In addition to the American air

units, Mitchell had under him the whole French Air Division, three Italian squadrons, and the independent British Air Force under General Trenchard. At the conclusion of the Battle of St. Mihiel, General Pershing wrote General Mitchell the following letter, which was published to his command:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful and very important part taken by the Air Forces under your command in the first offensive of the First American Army. The organization and control of the tremendous concentration of air forces, including American, French, British, and Italian units, which has enabled the Air Service of the First Army to carry out so successfully its dangerous and important mission, is as fine a tribute to you personally as is the courage and nerve shown by your officers, a signal proof of the high morale which permeates the service under your command.

"Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their work. I am proud of you all.

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

"Later operations followed in the Argonne battles. When the Second Army was organized Mitchell was given command of the Air Service group of armies.

"The American Air Service was then beginning to form a great force of long-distance bombers designed to attack the center of Germany—Essen and Berlin—in the spring of 1919. Mitchell also proposed and was given permission by General Pershing to draw up plans for carrying a complete division of troops equipped with parachutes, rifles, and machine guns and dropping them behind the enemy lines from airplanes, while attack aviation covered roads in their vicinity until they could form and get together. This would have been carried into effect a short time after November if the armistice had not been affected.

"Mitchell participated in the following battles:

"American: Cambrai, Somme defensive, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, defensive sector.

"French: Mont Sans Nomme, Mont Cornouillet, Mort Homme, Champagne offensive, Bois de la Grille, Verdun, Malmaison, Noyon.

"British: Ypres, Bullecourt.

"He took part in the French and British engagements without being ordered or required to do so, in order to become acquainted with the details connected with military operations, both aerial and ground. Mitchell participated in more battles than any officer in the American service during the World War. He now holds the following decorations:

"Distinguished Service Cross: Awarded for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action at Noyon, France, March 26, 1918, near the Marne River, France, during July 1918, and in the St. Mihiel salient, France, September 12 to 16, 1918. For displaying bravery far beyond that required by his position as Chief of Air Service, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, setting a personal example to the United States aviation by piloting his airplane over the battle lines since the entry of the United States into the war. Some instances being a flight in a monoplane over the Battle of Noyon on March 26, 1918, and the back areas, seeing and reporting upon the action of both air and ground troops, which led to a change in our aviation tactics; a flight in a monoplane over the bridges which the Germans had laid across the Marne during July 1918, which led to the first definite reports of the location of these bridges and the subsequent attack upon the German troops by our air forces. Daily reconnaissance over the lines during the battle of St. Mihiel salient, September 12 to 16, securing valuable information of the enemy troops in the air and on the ground

which led to the excellent combined action by the Allied Air Services and ground troops, particularly in this battle.

"Distinguished Service Medal: Awarded for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Air Service commander, first of the Zone of Advance and later of the First Corps, by his tireless energy and keen perception he performed duties of great importance with marked ability. Subsequently, as commander, Air Service, of the First Army, and, in addition, after formation of Second Army, as commander of Air Service of both armies, by his able direction of these vitally important services he proved to be a potent factor in the successes achieved during the operation of the American Armies.

"The following are his foreign decorations:

"French: Croix de Guerre, with five palms, for exceptional bravery; Commander of the Legion of Honor.

"British: Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

"Italian: Commander of S. S. Maurizio e Lazzaro; Italian Cross for Merit in War; Grand Officer, Order of the Crown of Italy.

"Very little was known by the ground troops about aerial operations. These were entrusted by General Pershing to General Mitchell's judgment and discretion. The question of command for the spring of 1919 was discussed and it was practically agreed that Admiral Beatty should command all the sea forces, General Foch all land forces, and General Mitchell all the air forces. This probably would have been done had the war lasted. It is believed that General Mitchell was recommended for promotion to a major general slightly before the armistice was signed. After the armistice, Mitchell took the air forces of the Army of Occupation into Germany and established headquarters at Coblenz. There he was visited by the Prince of Wales and others.

"General Mitchell was ordered back to the United States to become Director of Military Aviation, in January 1919. He returned by way of Chaumont, where he was one of the seven officers decorated by General Petain with the commander grade of the Legion of Honor and an additional Croix de Guerre.

"Before returning to the United States Mitchell, with his staff, went over the whole front of the American, French, and British Armies, studying it carefully, then into Belgium where they studied the defensive organization of the Germans, both along the coast and inland, their aeronautical organization, the effect of the British air bombardment against the German submarine base at Zeebrugge and how that was organized for defense. Then he proceeded to England, where his old friend, Marshal Trenchard, was in command of the British Independent Air Force. General Mitchell and his staff probably gained more knowledge of all the different parts of aeronautical duty than could the French, German, or English, because they were confined largely to their own organizations and did not visit the others so frequently.

"Upon returning to the United States General Mitchell was placed on the initial General Staff list. He found aeronautical affairs very much disorganized. The officers who had remained here knew very little about the application of air power beyond that used in primary training schools for pilots. There was great jealousy against anyone who had come back from Europe, and there was intense jealousy on the part of the line of the Army against the rising prestige and power of the air force. This had occurred also in the English, French, and German forces, but hard necessity had taught them what to do. Mitchell immediately reorganized the service, both tactically and technically.

"A great program was laid out looking forward for many years. Technically the immediate construction of airplanes, engines,

instruments, and accessories was begun, and a nucleus of technical officers was started. If this program had been carried out, it would have given us airplanes at the present time with a range of 8,000 miles, carrying 4 tons of bombs, with a ceiling of 35,000 feet, and speeds up to 500 miles an hour, with instruments and equipment that would have taken ships through any kind of weather and allowed them to land safely in fogs and storms.

"In 1919 Mitchell organized the transcontinental airplane race which showed that aircraft could fly from New York to San Francisco in 24 hours flying time. The air mail, under Otto Praeger, immediately took advantage of what had been learned and an efficient Air Mail Service was laid out, including aids to navigation and accessories. The first airway was organized by Mitchell from Washington, D. C., to Dayton, Ohio.

"While all these activities were going on, General Mitchell found time to attend Columbian College of George Washington University, from which he had gone as a junior to take part in the Spanish War in 1899, and had never obtained his degree. By regular attendance at the classes, Mitchell obtained his B. A. degree and was graduated in 1920 as of the class of 1899. General Wood presented the diplomas.

"In 1920 Mitchell sent a flight of airplanes under Captain Streett from New York to Nome, Alaska, and back, one of the greatest flights ever made. It was hoped at that time that it would lead to the establishment of air bases in Alaska and that air lines would be extended to that territory. This has not been done up to the present time.

"Upon General Mitchell's return from Europe in 1919, preparations were immediately made, on account of what he had observed there, for the attack of battleships from the air. In this he was ably assisted by General Williams, then Chief of Ordnance, who set to with a will to develop the bombs, fuzes, and methods of producing them. Colonel Guidoni, the Italian air attaché at that time, and one of the world's most able mathematicians, also rendered great assistance in estimating the trajectories, time of flight, and penetration in the water when a bomb passed from a rarer to a denser medium. Guidoni later became head of the Italian Air Force and was killed in an accident. It is after him that Guidonia, the new air city of Italy, has been named.

"The air units practiced actively in bombing. Targets representing ships were set up on land. Objects were bombed in the water, both stationary and towed at high speed by motor boats. A camera obscura was fixed up in a motor truck which was run at high speed along the roads, and the bombing was done against that, both going straight and turning. Nothing was overlooked that could be done with the equipment available. Mitchell attempted in every way to get target vessels from the Army and Navy without success.

"Giving his testimony before Congress, Mitchell stated positively that he could sink any ship afloat with aircraft. The Army and Navy ridiculed this, but Congress passed an act authorizing the President to set aside certain vessels that had been surrendered from the German fleet to be used for the purpose of bombing. The Navy then attempted to take charge of things. A written agreement was drawn up as to the procedure. The Navy made it just as difficult as possible, putting the vessels so far off the coast that they were almost outside the limits of the cruising ability of the aircraft. However, every class of ship was sunk—submarines, destroyers, cruisers, and two battleships. One of the battleships was the *Ostfriesland*, the strongest ship built up to that time, and probably as strong as any built since. The bomb that sunk the *Ostfriesland* was heard around the world and marked a new epoch in national defense.

"The Board observing the bombing tests, under the chairmanship of General Pershing, reached the following conclusion:

"Aircraft carrying high-capacity high-explosive bombs of sufficient size have adequate offensive power to sink or seriously damage any naval vessel at present constructed, provided such projectiles can be placed in the water close alongside the vessel. Furthermore, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force that can be obtained with the largest bombs that airplanes may be able to carry from shore bases or sheltered harbors."

"At the conclusion of these exercises, there was tremendous agitation on the part of the Navy particularly, to keep the Air Force down."

#### FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (H. R. 689) to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withhold his objection long enough to give me an opportunity to explain the measure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota withhold his objection?

Mr. LANGER. I do.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am doing so in the absence of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], who was chairman of the subcommittee which considered the measure. I happened to be a member of the subcommittee.

The enactment of this measure is very important to the State Department and to the Foreign Service, especially because of the necessity of resuming activities of the Department which were curtailed as a result of enemy action, and which now are being resumed as countries are being liberated by our own forces.

I can give the Senator a very brief explanation of the measure. It will permit the creation of an administrative and fiscal corps within the Foreign Service, enabling the recruitment both from within and outside the Foreign Service of personnel with administrative capacities particularly necessary with the reopening of the Foreign Service establishments in liberated areas.

(2) It will permit with the approval of the interested department or agency the detail for special duty of qualified personnel of any department or agency to perform special work and meet special needs which is but an extension of the existing authority to use personnel of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

Because of the situation to which I shall refer more at length in a moment, but to which I now refer briefly, and because of the demands of the selective service upon the younger age groups, I am sure Senators will realize that re-

cruitment at the bottom of personnel for the State Department has been frozen for a long period of time. In the other agencies and departments of Government there are men with special training and with special qualifications. This measure would merely permit the State Department to draw upon various pools of men who are qualified for this service for a limited period of time, namely, 4 years as a maximum.

The report continues:

(3) It will permit as well the utilization in other departments and agencies of the Government of Foreign Service personnel for limited periods upon their return from post of duty abroad.

I am sure Senators will appreciate that that may be very helpful to other agencies and departments of the Government in obtaining the benefit of the service of men who have had this experience in the Foreign Service.

(4) It provides for the elimination of the percentage limitations in section 10 of the act of February 23, 1931, restricting the number of officers of classes I to VI, inclusive, of the Foreign Service thus making it possible to make long overdue adjustments which at present are impossible.

The frozen situation which has existed in the personnel of the State Department for some time convinced the subcommittee, and also the Committee on Foreign Relations, that as this increased load falls upon the department it is vitally important that we should remedy the situation, and improve the morale of those in the service who over a long period of time, have been denied appropriate and well-earned adjustments in their classifications.

I continue reading:

(5) It provides under proper control various administrative adjustments as follows: (a) for the bonding of certain Foreign Service personnel; (b) for the elimination of the penalty attaching to assumption of duties as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and permits; (c) the Division of Foreign Service Personnel to be effectively organized; (d) provides that the director of the recently created Office of Foreign Service shall be a Foreign Service officer of class I; (e) amends the present law authorizing a grant at all posts of living quarters and post allowances by increasing the authority solely to permit of consideration of expenses incurred for gas and electricity used for power, and lastly (f) formalizes the Board of Foreign Service Personnel for the Foreign Service.

If I have satisfied the objection of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], as well as the objections of other Senators, I do not wish further to detain the Senate. I may say in conclusion that, as one member of the subcommittee, I am convinced that the passage of this bill is absolutely imperative. Although it would not completely do the job which must eventually be done, namely, bring about a complete reclassification of Foreign Service personnel, it would represent an important step toward correcting a situation which the committee was convinced was very deleterious to our Foreign Service at a time when it should be at its peak of efficiency.

Mr. President, I hope the Senator from North Dakota will not further insist upon his objection.



Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin for his explanation. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask that the remainder of the report be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the remainder of the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The increasing responsibilities devolving on the Department of State and its Foreign Service will eventually require more comprehensive and fundamental legislation. H. R. 689, however, provides as an interim and emergency measure the administrative facilities immediately necessary to enable the Department to meet the staffing and personnel problems with which it is now confronted, solution of which is impeded by reason of the inadequacies of the existing law, which the present bill is designed to overcome.

The current problem of the Department is occasioned because since before Pearl Harbor the Selective Service Act, affecting men aged 21 to 35, has essentially stopped Foreign Service recruitment at the bottom. Retention of officers scheduled for retirement because of the emergency has congested the top classes. A log jam has resulted, precluding the granting of deserved promotions which affect 35 percent of the Service, chiefly men in the middle classes. Removal of the percentage limitations is obviously necessary to prevent the Service from becoming completely frozen and to remove the serious threat to efficiency and morale which now exists.

The change proposed will make it possible to carry out the intention of the Congress as expressed in the existing statutory authority relating to the compensation of Foreign Service officers and advancement on the basis of merit and seniority in accordance with the heavier responsibilities with which they are charged. Adjustments to be effected will be made within the limits of funds presently available. Other than the removal of the percentage limitation there is no other change in this section which pertains to the salary prescribed for this group of personnel and which remains exactly as contained in the act of February 23, 1931.

There is now no organization in the Service between officer personnel and clerical personnel to handle the intensified administrative problems with which it is increasingly confronted. Either clerks are imposed upon to fill these jobs or officers are used for assignments which do not utilize their full capacities. Provision for an administrative corps with salaries up to \$5,600 will permit recruitment both from within and from outside the Service of personnel with administrative capacities sorely needed, particularly with the reopening of consular and diplomatic establishments in areas liberated by the military. This provision of the bill is not automatic but simply provides a salary scale appropriate to the duties envisaged for which personnel must be appointed. Eventual classification of job responsibilities may result in increased salaries to certain personnel who may continue to perform duties presently assigned when, with enactment of the legislation proposed, it is possible to evaluate those jobs according to civil-service classification standards. Such recognition to qualified and experienced members of the administrative and clerical branch of the Foreign Service is in keeping with the Classification Act of 1923 and, while affording a broader field for advancement, will enable the Department to adjust titles and salaries commensurate with the importance of the duties performed, the age, qualification, and experience of the personnel, and to attract the best talents available when replacement or additional personnel is required.

The salary scale proposed under the bill is identical with the salary scale provided under the Classification Act of 1923 for the same type of work except that \$5,600 is the maximum salary proposed to be paid. The classification survey necessary to proper evaluation of the job responsibilities entailed is now being undertaken by the Department and it is too early for the Department with exactness to estimate the costs of the classifications which will eventually be recommended for adoption. However, it is not contemplated that all personnel will be found to be entitled to salary adjustment, but even were the entire present Service to be stepped up, as is most unlikely, the cost would not exceed \$400,000 per annum for the personnel presently employed, an average of \$390 per employee.

The Department has need for men of maturity and specialized experience, for longer or shorter periods of time, to meet present and future needs in specialized and technical foreign work. It is proposed that such specialists be detailed, with the consent of the agency in which employed, from throughout the Government (with no prejudice to the established domestic Government careers which such personnel enjoys) to discharge certain complex Government business abroad; for example, technical questions involving agriculture, labor, telecommunication, the press, aviation, finance, etc. Similarly Foreign Service personnel for limited periods will be made available to other agencies of the Government to meet the special requirements of this Department; as, for example, to serve in collaboration with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in bringing to the attention of the interested business, industrial, and commercial interests of the United States the latest pertinent information available from the area served by such officers.

The committee recommends the passage of this proposed legislation to remove existing inequities in the classification of Foreign Service personnel and to assure the Department of State the administrative facility it sorely needs in the period immediately ahead, when it will be essential with minimum of delay adequately to staff offices reopened in areas liberated from the enemy, and aggressively to undertake and discharge its added responsibilities in world affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 689) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### HOSPITAL CENTER FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 223) to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) the board of trustees selected in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, and their successors, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Washington Hospital Corporation" (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"), and by that name may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal.

(b) The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be conducted by a board of trustees, which shall be composed of nine members, unless otherwise increased as hereinafter provided, one of whom shall be ap-

pointed by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, one by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, one by the Community Chest of Washington, District of Columbia, two by the board of directors of Garfield Memorial Hospital, two by the board of directors of Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, two by the board of directors of Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and two by the board of directors of any other participating hospital as described in section 2, all of such hospitals being in the District of Columbia. Each of such trustees shall be appointed for a term of 5 years and the original appointments shall be made within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act; and such Corporation shall have power to make bylaws not inconsistent with this act for the conduct of its affairs. Any vacancy on the board of trustees shall be filled by appointment made in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment. If any of those entitled to make appointments shall fall at any time to appoint any trustee, then such appointment shall be made by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for service temporarily until such trustee shall be appointed in the regular manner.

(c) The board of trustees first appointed shall meet within 90 days after the date of enactment of this act and elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and such additional officers as the bylaws may provide, and also transact such other business as may properly come before them, including the adoption of bylaws for the proper conduct of the Corporation. Thereafter the meetings of the trustees shall be held at such times and places as may be provided in the bylaws. The Corporation shall not be conducted for profit, and it is hereby declared to be a charitable and benevolent institution and all of its funds and property shall be exempt from taxation.

(d) The Corporation shall have perpetual succession and shall have power to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property, and generally to do all lawful acts necessary to carry out the functions vested in it by this act and to provide for the operation of the hospital center established in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The Corporation is authorized to enter into agreements with Garfield Memorial Hospital, the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and any other hospital in the District of Columbia desiring to come under the provisions of this act on a fully participating basis (hereinafter referred to as "participating hospitals") providing for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia, with a capacity of not more than 1,500 beds and with all necessary parking space, appurtenances, equipment, and other facilities, such as operating rooms, laundries, laboratories, X-ray machines, heating plant, nurses' school and home, and the like. Such agreements may be conditioned upon a suitable site, buildings, and equipment for such hospital center being provided in accordance with section 3 of this act; and shall provide that when a suitable site, buildings, and equipment are so provided, the participating hospitals will undertake to maintain and operate the hospital center, under the supervision and control of the board of trustees of the Corporation and in accordance with the provisions of this act, and that the participating hospitals will devote their full resources to this purpose: *Provided*, That no part of the funds of one hospital shall be required to be employed for the maintenance or operation of any part of the center used exclusively by another hospital. Such agreements shall provide for the payment by the participating hospitals of one-third of the initial cost of establishing and equipping

the hospital center, such amount to be allocated among the participating hospitals as may be agreed upon by the participating hospitals and the Corporation, as nearly as may be upon the basis of the space in the hospital center operated and maintained by the respective participating hospitals and paid in accordance with the provisions of section 6.

SEC. 3. (a) After the Corporation has entered into agreements with the participating hospitals in accordance with section 2, the board of trustees of the Corporation shall select, with the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a suitable site within the District of Columbia for such hospital center.

(b) Within the limits of appropriations made therefor pursuant to section 6 of this act and subject to the approval of the board of trustees of the Corporation, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized and directed, as promptly as may be upon the termination of the war—

(1) to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the site selected by the board of trustees for the hospital center, together with such real property as may be situated thereon;

(2) to provide buildings (either by new construction, or alteration and renovation of existing structures), additional improvements and appurtenances, and such equipment and machinery as may be necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of such hospital center; and

(3) upon completion of such hospital center, to convey, on behalf of the United States, all right, title, and interest therein to the Corporation.

(c) All plans, designs, and specifications for buildings and equipment for such hospital center, and for improvements upon its site, shall be subject to the approval of the board of trustees of the Corporation.

SEC. 4. When the hospital center has been conveyed to the Corporation, it shall be maintained and operated by the participating hospitals under the supervision and control of the Corporation. Each of the participating hospitals shall be entitled to the exclusive use of such part or parts of the hospital center as may be determined by agreement between such hospital and the Corporation, for the purpose of conducting its operations as a hospital within such part or parts of the hospital center. The participating hospitals jointly, under the supervision and control of the Corporation, shall maintain and operate within the hospital center such central heating, laundry, and other facilities and services necessary to the proper and efficient operation and maintenance of such center as the participating hospitals and the Corporation agree may best be operated or performed by such hospitals jointly. The cost of maintaining such joint facilities and services shall be paid by the participating hospitals in such manner and proportion as the Corporation determines to be appropriate and equitable.

SEC. 5. (a) The Corporation may, in its discretion, enter into agreements with any voluntary hospital in the District of Columbia rendering service for indigent or semi-indigent patients and may allocate to such hospital, from appropriations made pursuant to section 6, such sums as may be available upon completion of the hospital center, for the replacement, enlargement, renovation, or modernization of any part of such hospital's buildings as said Corporation may determine to be in the public interest, having in view the most economical and effective use of available funds for hospitalization and to the end that the facilities of such hospital may be utilized to the best advantage. Such sums so allocated for affiliating hospitals shall be paid to such hospitals by the Secretary of the Treasury upon certification by the Corporation, and shall be paid at such time or times as may be specified in

such certificate: *Provided*, That before entering into any such agreement, the Corporation shall be satisfied that such hospital is prepared to undertake such responsibilities of management and maintenance as may be necessary to conduct its operations as an affiliate of the hospital center. Such affiliation shall obligate such hospital to coordinate its facilities with the hospital center in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Corporation in the public interest.

(b) The board of trustees of the Corporation shall have power, in its discretion, to increase its membership for the purpose of giving appropriate representation to participating and/or affiliating hospitals.

SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) Out of amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a), the Federal Works Administrator is authorized and directed to advance the shares of the cost allocated to the respective participating hospitals upon agreement by such hospitals to repay the amounts so advanced over a period of 50 years from the date of completion of the hospital center with interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum upon any unpaid balance. The first payment of interest and principal shall be made 5 years after the date of completion of the hospital center, and shall cover amounts accrued up to that time.

SEC. 7. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CONVEYANCE OF LANDS ON GILA RECLAMATION PROJECT

The bill (S. 118) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands on the Gila reclamation project, Arizona, to the University of Arizona, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a patent to issue conveying the west half southwest quarter, section 28, township 9 south, range 23 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, to the board of regents of the University of Arizona, for use by the university as an agricultural experimental farm; but in said patent there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, and other mineral deposits within said lands and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same and a perpetual right-of-way for ditches, canals, laterals, transmission lines, telephone lines, and roadway constructed by or under authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. The conveyance herein authorized shall be made upon the express condition that if the terms of the grant have not been complied with, the grant shall be held to be forfeited and the title shall revert to the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to determine the facts and declare such forfeiture and such reversion and restore said land to the public domain, and such order of the Secretary shall be final and conclusive.

#### PURCHASE OF LAND IN ALASKA

The bill (S. 497) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609) was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HATCH. The bill has two purposes. Under the act of 1938 it was made possible within the United States to purchase small tracts of land, not exceeding five acres in size, for home, recreational, and convalescent purposes. The act, however, did not extend to the Territory of Alaska. This bill extends the act of 1938 to include the Territory of Alaska in order to permit the purchase of lands in small tracts in that Territory.

The bill also has another purpose. At the present time employees of the Department of the Interior are prohibited from making such purchases. This bill would remove that prohibition.

Mr. REVERCOMB. To whom is the right of purchase given under the act of 1938?

Mr. HATCH. It was given to everyone.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It was given to the public at large?

Mr. HATCH. Yes; but the effect of the act did not extend to the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator. His explanation is satisfactory to me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 497) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), is hereby amended by striking out the words "prescribed: *Provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any lands in the Territory of Alaska," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "prescribe: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Department of the Interior stationed in Alaska, notwithstanding such employment, may, in the discretion of the Secretary, purchase or lease one such tract in the Territory of Alaska, except business sites, under this act."

#### CHARLES GAUDET

The bill (H. R. 1719) to confirm the claim of Charles Gaudet was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 18) providing for the celebration in 1945 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work was announced as next in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### EXTENSION OF RETIREMENT PRIVILEGE TO CERTAIN JUDGES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 565) to extend the privilege of



retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, at the end of the bill to add section 3, so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act relating to the retirement of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and judges of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii," approved May 31, 1938 (Public, No. 566, 75th Cong.), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That every justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, and every judge of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, may hereafter retire after attaining the age 70 years. If such justice or judge retires after having served as a justice or judge of any of the aforementioned courts for a period or periods aggregating 10 years or more, whether continuously or not, he shall receive annually in equal monthly installments, during the remainder of his life, a sum equal to such proportion of the salary received by such justice or judge at the date of such retirement as the total of his aggregate years of service bears to the period of 16 years, the same to be paid by the United States in the same manner as the salaries of the aforesaid justices and judges: *Provided, however,* That in no event shall the sum received by any such justice or judge hereunder be in excess of the salary of such justice or judge at the date of such retirement.

"Sec. 2. In computing the years of service under this act, service in any of the aforesaid courts shall be included whether such service be continuous or not and whether rendered before or after the enactment hereof. The terms 'retire' and 'retirement' as used in this act shall mean and include retirement, resignation, failure of reappointment upon the expiration of the term of office of an incumbent, or removal by the President of the United States upon the sole ground of mental or physical disability."

Sec. 3. That the title of the act entitled "An act relating to the retirement of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and judges of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii," approved May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 591; 48 U. S. C. 634b and 634c), be amended to read as follows: "An act relating to the retirement of certain justices and judges in the various Territories and possessions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ELIMINATION OF RETIREMENT PROVISIONS FOR WING COMMANDERS OF THE AIR CORPS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 612) to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to limit the application of provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments on page 2, line 3, after the word "Force", to strike out "or who shall have

served 2 years, except as hereinafter provided, as wing commander of the Air Corps"; on line 8, after the word "chief", to insert "or"; on the same line, after the word "general", to strike out the comma and the words "or wing commander"; on line 11, after the word "retire" to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided further, That service as wing commander of the Air Corps from December 8, 1941, to the termination of the unlimited emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, or the termination of the last of the wars in which the United States is now engaged, whichever event shall first occur, shall not be considered for the purpose of benefits under this provision", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the fourth sentence of section 4c of the Act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 762), and as amended by the act of May 12, 1939 (53 Stat. 740), and as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1116), is further amended to read as follows: "Any officer who shall have served 4 years as chief or assistant chief of a branch or as commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force and who may subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances authorized by law for the highest grade held by him as such chief, assistant chief, or commanding general: *Provided,* That this provision shall not reduce the rank, pay, or allowances with which such officer would otherwise be entitled to retire.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to eliminate provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps."

#### MEDAL OF HONOR FOR THE LATE COL. WILLIAM L. MITCHELL

The bill (S. 881) authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William L. Mitchell was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor to the late William Lendrum Mitchell, formerly a colonel, United States Army, in recognition of his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation. The President may present such Medal of Honor to Mrs. Martin Fladoes, of Milwaukee, Wis., sister of the said William Lendrum Mitchell.

#### RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS CREDIT FOR MILITARY TRAINING ON ACTIVE DUTY

The bill (S. 889) to amend section 47c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, so as to authorize credit to students now or hereafter enrolled in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for military training received while on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or while pursuing a

course of instruction in the Naval Officers' Training Corps was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may I ask who objected to the bill?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I objected, but I shall be very glad to hear an explanation of the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator. I may say to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia this is similar to a bill which was passed by the Senate last year and sent to the House of Representatives, but it was too late to be considered there. The Military Affairs Committee of the Senate reported it on Tuesday. The substance of the bill, I might say, is set forth in the report, which states as follows:

Under the present law, a student in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is required to complete 2 academic years' work before he can take the advanced course and before he can receive commutation of subsistence while pursuing such course. When he has satisfactorily completed the advanced course, and if he is otherwise qualified, he is commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Many members of the armed forces doubtless will enroll in colleges and universities after the war who will wish to take the advanced Reserve Officers' Training Corps training and qualify themselves for Reserve commissions, but they will be deterred from taking such advanced work if they are not given credit for the military training that they have already received.

Such a situation is manifestly undesirable, and the purpose of this bill is to remedy it by granting proper credit for prior military service.

I might say that the War Department informs us that they have now applications from returning war veterans who have been in the service for 1, 2, or 3 years, and it is the desire of the Department to have their combat service credited in connection with the R. O. T. C. program and the R. O. T. C. schools in the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, in view of the explanation, which clarifies the matter very much, the bill not being on the calendar at my desk, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 47c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe any student now or hereafter enrolled in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps may receive credit toward completion of the two academic years of service in that division required for admission to the advanced course and for entitlement to commutation of subsistence, as provided above, for military training which

he has received while on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or while pursuing a course of instruction in the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, when such military training is substantially equivalent to that prescribed by regulations for admission to the advanced course."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the calendar.

#### ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 156, House bill 534.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire if the bill was objected to when it was reached on the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It appears on the calendar at a point previous to where the call began today.

Mr. McFARLAND. As the Chair has stated, this is an earlier bill on the calendar and it was objected to by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] on the last call of the calendar. I now understand that he withdraws his objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, at the time I objected on the last call of the calendar I noted that there was some controversy about certain amendments which were to be included in the bill. I have since learned that those amendments are agreeable to all persons who have taken an active part in the writing of the bill, and for that reason I have advised the Senator handling the bill, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], that I will withdraw my objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, there is no objection from any other Senator other than the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 534) to amend the Judicial Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain areas, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 2, line 21, after the word "claimed", to insert "and shall have paid tax on his compensation for such annual period, under the laws of such State;" on line 25, after the word "taxes" to strike out "and the time for filing such declaration shall not expire until 60 days after a written demand for payment of such tax shall have been received by such officer or employee," and insert "and shall be accompanied by a receipt or other evidence that he has paid tax on such compensation in the State which he declares to be the State of his domicile," and at the

end of the bill to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 6. This act shall be effective only with respect to compensation received after December 31, 1944.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 26, 29, 34, and 66 to the bill and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 60, 64, and 65 to the bill and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### REDUCTION IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Order of Business 123, Senate bill 510.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 510) to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I object, and ask that the bill go over.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New York.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with amendments.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I think it would be well if I made an explanation of the bill.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WAGNER. I was about to explain the provisions of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York has the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I wanted to explain the measure.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator object to a quorum call?

Mr. WAGNER. I was not seeking one; I am ready to proceed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from North Dakota for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I think I had better explain the bill, if I may.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from North Dakota that he let the Senator from New York explain the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Very well.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will yield to me, I wish to advise the Senate that it is the intention to meet tomorrow and consider Order No. 195 on the calendar, Senate bill 383, a bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. It is the intention to proceed with the consideration of that bill tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire if that is the so-called Bankhead bill.

Mr. HILL. Yes; it is the bill introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and reported by him from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to ask if the action just agreed to at the request of the Senator from Alabama will displace the pending bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama did not move to take up Senate bill 383. He merely made an announcement as to what would be done tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I merely made an announcement. I did not ask for any action. I merely announced that it was the intention at this time for the Senate to meet tomorrow and to proceed with the consideration of the so-called Bankhead bill.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the pending bill is rather technical, and I should like to explain it.

This bill is for the purpose of assuring the Federal Reserve System of adequate powers to provide the currency and bank reserves that may be needed to finance the war effort. It would also repeal certain unnecessary provisions of law relating to the issuance of currency and thus help to simplify our currency system.

The bill would accomplish the following purposes:

First. Reduce the requirements of reserves to be held by Federal Reserve banks from their present level of 40 percent in gold certificates against Federal Reserve notes in circulation and 35 percent in gold certificates or lawful money against deposits, to a uniform minimum of 25 percent in gold certificates against both note and deposit liabilities.

Second. Extend indefinitely the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to pledge United States Government securities against Federal Reserve notes issued by the Federal Reserve agents; existing authority expires June 30, 1945.

Third. Repeal the authority to issue Federal Reserve bank notes.



Fourth. Repeal the authority to issue United States notes under the amendment of May 12, 1933.

The need for reducing the high reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve banks was mentioned by our late President in his Budget message, transmitted to the Congress on January 3, 1945.

Wartime demands for currency and bank deposits have resulted in a great increase in the liabilities of the Federal Reserve banks. At the same time, largely because of special wartime factors, available gold reserves have diminished, with the consequence that the ratio of the Reserve banks' reserves to their total deposit and note liabilities has decreased from 91 percent at the end of 1941 to 49 percent at the end of 1944. If present trends continue, these reserves will fall to the legal minimum by the end of 1945 and if they should become accentuated the minimum would be reached sooner.

We cannot afford to permit reserve limitations imposed by law to restrict the Federal Reserve banks in providing essential support to the Government in financing the war. For this reason it is strongly urged that the minimum reserve requirement be reduced to 25 percent. I am assured that such a reduction would be sufficient to enable the Federal Reserve banks to discharge their responsibilities.

The present minimum reserve requirements were established in the original Federal Reserve Act, which was passed in 1913. At that time there was practically no marketable public debt and the amount of currency and bank deposits was only a fraction of what it is today. The reason that it has not been necessary to reduce requirements before this is that there has been an extraordinary growth in the country's stock of gold. But recently this stock has been declining owing to the fact that since 1941 our imports have been paid for in cash, while the great bulk of our exports has been on lend-lease. The countries from which we bought goods were not able to spend the proceeds on American goods because of wartime restrictions on production and transportation, and so they have kept the proceeds in bank balances or have taken gold. This is likely to continue for some time and our gold reserves will probably diminish further.

At the same time, the financing of the war has involved the necessity of selling a great many securities to banks with a consequent great increase in bank deposits and in currency. The growth in bank deposits has increased member-bank reserve requirements. Member-bank reserves must be kept as balances with the Federal Reserve banks, and consequently there was an increase in the Reserve banks' own requirements for reserves against deposits. There has also been a large increase in the demand for currency, partly because of the great increase in the country's activity, and partly because of the fact that many people being away from home have had to have more cash. Most of the currency demand has been met by the issuance of Federal Reserve notes against which the Reserve banks must hold gold-certificate

reserves amounting to 40 percent of the notes in circulation.

The net result has been that the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks have decreased from twenty and eight-tenths billions at the end of 1941 to eighteen and seven-tenths billions at the end of 1944 and their liabilities requiring reserves have increased from twenty-two and nine-tenths billions to thirty-eight and one-tenth billions.

The reserve ratio has been almost cut in two and continues to diminish. It would seem that there is no choice for Congress but to authorize a reduction in the required minimum. We cannot have a shortage of reserves prevent the Federal Reserve banks from doing their duty in the war.

If after the war is over currency and gold should begin to come back to the Federal Reserve banks, the ratio may rise again, but there is no way of telling when this will happen and to what extent. Therefore, it is far wiser not to limit the time during which the proposed reduction will be in effect. If the actual ratio should rise after the war, this would not result in undue expansion by the Federal Reserve System since its policies are not determined by the availability of reserves but by consideration of the public interest. If, however, gold and currency should continue to go out, the Federal Reserve banks would be hampered in the performance of their duties by inadequate reserves. During the entire history of the system there was only one time prior to the present when the ratio came near to the legal minimum and was a factor in determining Federal Reserve policy, and that was soon after the last war in 1920.

It should be noted that the law refers to minimum requirements.

It would seem that the establishment by law of a fixed requirement of 25 percent in gold certificates against notes and deposits alike would give the people adequate confidence in our currency and at the same time would not hamper the work of the Federal Reserve banks.

It may be noted that the proposed bill does away with the distinction in reserve requirements as between Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilities. Since these two liabilities can be converted at will one into the other there is no reason for requiring a different type or level of reserves against one of the liabilities as compared with the other.

Another provision of the bill would permit the Federal Reserve banks to continue pledging United States Government obligations as collateral against Federal Reserve notes. This power would otherwise expire at the end of June of this year. It was originally authorized during the depression in 1932 in order to enable the Federal Reserve banks to buy Government securities and relieve the pressure on member banks at a time when a deflation was under way. It has been renewed from time to time and is now about to expire once more. With the present composition of the Federal Reserve portfolio, which consists practically entirely of Government securities, and the large amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation the Reserve banks

would not be able to continue their support of the Government security market if they were not permitted to pledge these securities as collateral against Federal Reserve notes. In fact, they would be under the necessity of dumping between ten and eighteen billion dollars of these securities on the market. It is evident that this cannot be permitted to happen and that the power to pledge Government securities must be continued. In view of the shortage of commercial paper, which is eligible as collateral, it is necessary to continue the power to pledge United States Government securities for Federal Reserve notes indefinitely. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States Government and have a prior lien on all the assets of the Federal Reserve banks. This, together with the 25-percent gold-reserve requirement, would be adequate to protect the soundness of our currency.

In view of the fact that the Federal Reserve System under the provisions of this bill would have adequate power to meet the currency needs of the country, it has been thought desirable to discontinue two other sources of currency issues. One is Federal Reserve bank notes, which require no reserves, and which were introduced in 1933 when reserve and credit conditions were such that a provision for special emergency currency was necessary.

They are no longer necessary, and it will be advantageous to have just one kind of Federal Reserve currency—Federal Reserve notes.

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$3,000,000,000 of United States notes was also an emergency measure adopted in 1933. At the time the country was in a desperate condition and it was impossible to foretell what might develop.

It seemed desirable, therefore, to provide against all possible emergencies and to strengthen the power of the Treasury to meet any possible need for currency that might arise. However, the President's action in reopening the banks with assurance that they would be kept sound resulted in a reversal of public psychology and a rapid return flow of money to the banks, and there has never been occasion to use the authority granted by the Thomas amendment. I have conferred with the Senator from Oklahoma and he agrees to the proposed repeal.

At this time, with the banks in sound condition and with the increased power to issue notes given the Federal Reserve banks by this bill, there is no possibility of the need arising to resort to the power of the Treasury to issue greenbacks. Consequently, it is proposed to repeal this authority.

By adopting this bill the country's currency system will be simplified and clarified and the Federal Reserve System will be given powers adequate for the discharge of its responsibilities.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The passage of the bill would be an inflationary step, would it not?

Mr. WAGNER. I do not think so.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator does not think so? Would it not be inflationary to reduce the reserve level from 40 to 25 percent?

Mr. WAGNER. No. As a matter of fact the president of the American National Bankers Association appeared before the committee and made no objection to the bill. He saw no danger of inflation in it, because it provides for a pledge of 25-percent gold reserve.

Mr. LANGER. I may say to the Senator that this is the first time I have been able to obtain a copy of the hearings. The hearings cover a hundred pages. I have not had an opportunity to read the hearings. Does the Senator have any great objection to the Senate voting on the measure tomorrow?

Mr. WAGNER. I should not like to delay consideration of the measure. The Treasury as well as the Federal Reserve Board are interested in it. I never want to object to such a request as the Senator makes, however.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to have an opportunity to read the testimony given at the hearings, if the Senator has no objection to letting the bill go over until tomorrow. I am perfectly willing to vote on it tomorrow. I am interested in knowing how it will affect the farmer for one thing. The Federal Reserve Board in 1920 issued regulations which wrecked the farmers. I wish to study the testimony.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. On this side of the aisle Senators cannot hear the conversation which is going on on the other side of the aisle. Senators are grouped together over there and are speaking in a low tone of voice, and we cannot hear them. I wonder if they would not stand a little farther apart.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I will state to the Senator from Ohio that the Senator from North Dakota is concerned over whether the farmer is going to be affected by the modification of the pledge so far as gold reserve is concerned. I said I did not think the farmer would be affected.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I undertook to follow the statement made by the Senator from New York. I understood him to say that one of the purposes of the proposed legislation was to increase the volume of available currency in the country.

Mr. WAGNER. Not to increase it; but the situation may require an increase of currency.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may not have thoroughly understood the Senator's argument. I frankly confess that I am not thoroughly schooled in all these intricate matters involving the Federal Reserve System, but it seems to me the inevitable consequence of the proposed action would be to increase the volume of currency. I understood the bill had two purposes. One, to continue the power of the Federal Reserve bank to pledge Government securities as a base for Federal Reserve notes.

Mr. WAGNER. As a partial base—Government securities and gold.

Mr. RUSSELL. And the other purpose was to decrease the amount of the gold reserve required for the issuance of notes by the Federal Reserve bank?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. If it is not the purpose to increase the volume of currency in the country I do not see why it is necessary to pass the bill.

Mr. WAGNER. I think there is a need for it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I should like to make a statement in my own time later, but at this time I should like to say that to a certain extent the bill is inflationary exactly as the measure increasing the public debt from \$260,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000 was inflationary. It really in itself is not inflationary. It does not stimulate the issue of currency; but it makes it possible to issue an increased amount of currency resulting from the inflation which is brought about by the deficit financing of the war, which is exactly the same thing.

Mr. President, as a practical matter, we have no choice, any more than we had a choice respecting the matter of increasing the public debt. It is an inflationary measure, but I should say that the passage of the bill is not in itself going to increase the amount of currency. It makes it possible, if forced by other things, for the currency to be increased. It makes it possible to issue a larger amount of currency. On the other hand, if we come to the point where we cannot issue any more currency we would be in pretty bad shape. I do not know how we could then conduct or finance the war. Consequently we are practically up against the gun. We have to permit the increase of currency. The real fault is the deficit financing of the war, which has resulted in increasing the debt \$50,000,000,000 a year. That has forced a steady increase in the expansion of currency until we have reached the point where we can no longer issue enough currency in view of the 40 percent gold reserve requirement.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from New York to make that statement, and that is the reason I thought the passage of the bill would create a power to force an increase in the currency. As everyone knows, even those who are not intimately connected with the committees which deal with these vast fiscal problems, there has been a tremendous increase in the circulating medium in this country in the past 3 years. It is my recollection—I do not have the figures before me at the moment—that the amount of currency has increased from somewhere between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000 to approximately \$20,000,000,000, and that amount is in circulation in the country today. Is that not approximately correct?

Mr. TAFT. About \$27,000,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thought it was a little over \$20,000,000,000. But the point I was making is this: We hear on all sides that there are outstanding a larger

number of large-denomination bills than ever before in the history of this Government, and grave charges have been made in that connection. I do not know whether the charges can be substantiated, but charges are made that an enormous number of \$10,000 bills and \$1,000 bills have been used in financing black-market operations, and that the large-denomination bills are now being hoarded in lockboxes in banking institutions to avoid the payment of income taxes. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from New York went into that phase of the question. It seems to me that if we could bring these enormous sums represented by large-denomination notes out of hoarding it would not only increase the income-tax returns but it would increase the circulating medium. The mere issuance of these large-denomination bills does not make them a part of the circulating medium. The mere fact that a note is outstanding does not make it a part of the circulating medium, if it is going to be hoarded and kept somewhere in a lockbox.

It seems to me, with my very limited knowledge of such matters, that the Committee on Banking and Currency might well give consideration to some method of ascertaining the extent to which hoarding is being carried on, and undertake to bring these bills of large denomination, in huge sums, out of hiding in the lockboxes so that they might in fact become a part of the circulating medium. That would enable us better to attack the problem of black markets and the evasion of income taxes. I ask the Senator if the committee gave any consideration to that subject?

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, all those factors were gone into quite thoroughly; but as we all know, this country today is confronted with the most gigantic financing problem in the history of the world. All that the Senator from Georgia says is true. If the Senator will look at the report of the committee, he will see exactly the position in which the country is today. It is not an alarming condition. It is simply a condition of which we must take note. We must solve it in the most conservative way possible.

If Senators will look at page 2 of the report, they will see, in the first column, that as of December 11, 1941, the reserves of our Federal Reserve banks were \$20,800,000,000. Deposits, which require reserves of 35 percent gold, amounted to \$14,700,000,000. Federal Reserve notes outstanding, which require 40-percent gold reserve, amounted to \$8,200,000,000. We had a total of deposits, and notes of \$22,900,000,000 as of December 31, 1941.

If Senators will follow the chart across to the right, they will see that the reserves have diminished. Gold reserves will have diminished from \$20,800,000,000 to \$17,700,000,000, projected to December 31, 1945.

In contrast with the decrease of reserves, we find liabilities requiring reserves increased, in the case of deposits, from \$14,700,000,000 to \$18,400,000,000. We find Federal Reserve notes outstanding, notes in circulation, increasing from \$8,200,000,000 to \$26,700,000,000. We find a total of deposits, and Federal Reserve notes of \$45,100,000,000, contrasted with



\$22,900,000,000. Of course, the last figure in the right-hand column, \$45,100,000,000, is projected to December 31, 1945.

If we drop down to the figure representing the reserve ratio, we find that as of December 31, 1941, although the requirement for gold reserves was 40 percent, the reserve ratio was up to 90.8 percent, which shows that the legal reserve requirement does not necessarily mean that that is the gold reserve behind Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank deposits. It simply means under the present law, that gold reserves behind Federal Reserve notes cannot decrease below 40 percent; and as against Federal Reserve bank deposits, they cannot decrease below 35 percent.

If Senators will look at the projection to December 31, 1945, they will find that the reserve ratio at that time, assuming that the decline in gold and the increase in deposits and notes continues at its present tempo or momentum, will have decreased to 39.2 percent, which is below the legal requirement. Mr. President, I ask to insert in the RECORD at this point the chart I am reading from.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(In billions of dollars)				
Federal Reserve banks	Dec. 31, 1941	Dec. 31, 1944	Projections	
			June 30, 1945	Dec. 31, 1945
Reserves.....	20.8	18.7	18.2	17.7
Deposits.....	14.7	16.4	17.4	18.4
Federal Reserve notes outstanding.....	8.2	21.7	23.7	26.7
Liabilities requiring reserves.....	22.9	38.1	41.1	45.1
Percent				
Reserve ratio.....	60.8	49.0	44.3	39.2

Mr. MURDOCK. What the country is confronted with today is this: We have the power, under what is known as the Thomas amendment, to issue \$3,000,000,000 in what are commonly called greenbacks. We also have, under present law, the power to issue Federal Reserve bank notes, which do not require any reserve at all. This Government wants to be conservative. This Government wishes to remain on a gold basis. We cannot discontinue the vast war expenditures until the war is over. No Senator wants to stint or deprive this Government by impairing our ability to finance and carry on the war. We are confronted with one of two alternatives. If we desire to remain on gold, we must either reduce the legal gold reserve requirement below 40 percent, or take the other step of increasing the price of gold. Which do we wish to do?

Mr. RUSSELL. I appreciate the very able discussion of the Senator from Utah; I learned much from it; but the Senator did not undertake to answer the very simple question which I propounded to the Senator from New York.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am sorry.

Mr. RUSSELL. What consideration, if any, did the committee give to the hoarding of huge sums of large-denomination currency for the purpose of evading income taxes and encouraging black-market operations?

Mr. MURDOCK. That subject was called to the attention of the committee by the able Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Eccles. He pointed out that it was a serious situation, and that in all probability hoarding of reserve notes would continue. But it seems to me that that is a question which must be handled by itself. It is certainly not a matter pertinent to the present law, which we are considering.

Mr. RUSSELL. It seems to me that it is pertinent, because the Senator from New York stated that it was necessary to have more circulating medium. One hundred \$10,000 bills in a lock-box somewhere, which have been deposited there by some war profiteer for the purpose of evading income taxes, are not in the true sense circulating medium.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thoroughly agree with the Senator, except that, in my opinion, the problem he refers to should be treated separately.

Mr. RUSSELL. They are hoarded, and out of circulation. If those vast sums are being hoarded, to the detriment of the Treasury and the collection of income taxes, and to the disadvantage of the people who are dealing honestly with the Government, it seems to me that we should take steps to get this money out into the daylight, so that those who have evaded the payment of income taxes may be brought to book, and also in order that the money may be placed in the normal channels of business, commerce, and trade in this country, and not in lock-boxes in banks.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thoroughly agree with the Senator. I will be glad to join him in any proposal to remedy the situation. I know that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate would be glad to consider any proposal he has to offer. The question is now before the committee. In the consideration of this bill we are confronted with the fact that our gold reserves are diminishing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the Senator explain why the gold reserves are diminishing so rapidly?

Mr. MURDOCK. Because of the financing of the war, is bringing into circulation a great volume of Federal Reserve notes, and also is increasing deposits in the Federal Reserve banks, as shown by the chart I referred to. We cannot finance a war without bringing more money into circulation. The Senator knows that as well as I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Why would the mere issuance of currency reduce the total gold reserve in the United States? How would that reduce the total gold reserve? I understand the Senator from New York to say that the gold reserves of the United States had decreased approximately \$2,000,000,000 in very recent months. I do not remember the exact figures.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is true that, because of a number of contributing fac-

tors, we are losing some gold which otherwise would be available for reserves.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is that gold still in the United States? If not, where has it gone?

Mr. MURDOCK. This is what happens: The Senator knows that most of our exports have been leaving this country under our lease-lend system. We receive no payments for them, in gold or anything else. But all our imports are on a cash basis. So our gold is going out under that procedure; and no gold, or very little gold, is coming in. Due to the fact that other nations cannot buy goods and commodities here in the United States in exchange for what they sell us, they are receiving gold in payment. They do not necessarily take it out of the country, but it is left here, earmarked for them. They own it. Of course, to the extent that such earmarking has occurred or to the extent that gold has actually been moved out of the country, our gold supply has decreased, and it will continue to decrease as long as that process continues.

Mr. RUSSELL. In other words, that is one of the costs of the war. We give away our materials and resources through lend-lease to our allies, and then we pay out our gold reserves to others for imports which come into this country. In other words, during the period of the war we are catching it from both sides.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is entirely correct. Of course, the Governor of the Federal Reserve System pointed out that as soon as lend-lease operations are terminated and the normal or natural flow of commerce is substituted for it, the gold situation in the United States probably will improve. When that occurs, the situation with the gold reserve may be that, although the legal requirement may be fixed at 25 percent reserve behind deposits and Federal Reserve notes, the ratio will increase up to a point much above the required ratio.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will indulge me for a moment before I subside—

Mr. MURDOCK. I will.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator made a suggestion about having the Senator from Georgia undertake to prepare legislation to deal with the supporting of the currency. Of course, I am not a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MURDOCK. I understand that.

Mr. RUSSELL. It would require a great deal of study on my part, perhaps to such an extent that I would not be able to work on any other legislation here, if I were to undertake to draft such a measure. I am happy to hear that the Committee on Banking and Currency is undertaking to draft such a bill. That committee is composed of Members of the Senate who are experts on banking matters. So I hope the committee will pursue its studies and will draft a bill which will enable us to do away with the disgraceful spectacle of having war profiteers and black-market operators undertake to hoard large sums of money much of which they should pay to the Government under the income-tax laws.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Why is it necessary for the Government to print huge quantities of \$1,000 notes? Why would it not be possible to write into the bill an amendment directing that the number of notes of huge denominations be strictly curtailed?

Mr. MURDOCK. Of course, the Senate is in a position to amend the bill in any way it sees fit, but on that particular point I would doubt the wisdom of adopting such an amendment at this time. It seems to me that the prudent course for the Senate and the House of Representatives to take at this time is to pass this bill as it is, in view of the emergency. The right to pledge Government securities as collateral for Federal Reserve notes expires on June 30. We do not have too long a time to put the measure through. Every Senator who has examined a bank report in the last number of years knows that the assets of banks consist almost entirely of Government securities, and that what was known a few years ago and what is still known as eligible paper under the Federal Reserve law has decreased to a minimum—in fact, to such an extent that it would be absolutely impossible to finance this war by requiring the use of eligible paper as a substitute for Government securities. Such a requirement would simply be impossible and a terrific handicap to war financing.

I agree thoroughly with both the distinguished Senator from Wyoming and the distinguished Senator from Georgia that in the very near future the Congress certainly should consider bills directed at the very thing the Senators have pointed out, namely, the necessity for a curtailment of the number of notes of high denominations which go into circulation. However, Mr. President, I do not believe the amendment is a proper one to this bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My question is, Why are a large number of such bills necessary?

Mr. MURDOCK. I would say that there is a demand for them and that the Federal Reserve Board, in order to meet the demand on the part of the public, the demand of member banks, and the demand of the Federal Reserve banks themselves, has printed a sufficient number of such notes to meet the demand.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am wondering whether the committee can give us any information to counteract the impression which certainly is created here that such notes of large denomination are printed for the use of income-tax evaders and black-market operators. If that is the case, certainly the Government in self-defense should curtail the issuance of such notes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will permit me to say at this point—and I think I am the only Senator who discussed that subject—that I did not say these notes were issued for such purposes. I said they were being seized upon by war profiteers and black-market operators as a means of carrying on their operations. I hope the Senate will pro-

vide an opportunity for a vote on appropriate legislation which will prevent conscienceless war profiteers from benefiting from their ill-gotten gains on which income taxes have not been paid.

I wish to say further that I appreciate the assurance which has been given that the bill is not inflationary, but if I can understand anything whatever about the fiscal system of the United States, it seems to me the bill will have an inflationary tendency. I shall support it, as I have supported every bill which has been brought here with the backing of a Government department as being essential to the conduct of the war. Certainly the financing of the war is just as important as any other of our operations, and I shall not interpose any objection to the bill; but I cannot believe it is not inflationary.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to suggest to the Senators on the other side of the aisle that those of us on this side of the aisle are still Members of the Senate and we would like the privilege of hearing some of the statements which are being made. I shall appreciate it if Senators will stop forming a huddle, but will address the chair, so that all of us may be able to hear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). The Chair suggests that Senators sit as closely to the Chair as possible and speak in a loud tone of voice, so that all Members of the Senate will be able to hear what is said.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I think the answer to the statement of the Senator from Georgia relative to inflation is simply that whenever financing is conducted on the gigantic scale on which we are conducting it today, of course it is a very potent factor conducive to inflation which must be controlled. Probably the only reason why it does not get out of bounds is that we now have on our statute books laws which are controlling these inflationary factors. But as money is brought into circulation in connection with the payment of huge war contracts and the payment of all other war expenditures, of course an inflationary situation is created, and it must be controlled.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. It has been said that this bill is not inflationary. That is true. We merely recognize that inflation exists. To the extent that the national debt has been increasing, there has been an attack upon the reserves of our currency and our banking deposits. That is a fact which we must take into consideration. This bill will not stop inflation.

So long as this process continues, inflation will also continue. This bill represents the first step in yielding to an attack upon our currency. If the process continues, the next step will be to reduce the gold reserve. If that be continued long enough, there will be nothing back of our currency. That is something which all of us should have anticipated. It cannot be stopped except by putting into effect a higher price level in order

to produce more dollars with which to pay off the public debt.

The bills which must eventually be paid cannot be paid by issuing bonds. We are merely postponing the date of settlement. The longer it is postponed, the stronger the attack will become upon the safety of our currency and the more we shall have to recede on the field of the financial battle where we are already being defeated.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator's statement is correct, but in a bill of this nature we must distinguish between factors which contribute to inflation and inflation itself. The vast expenditures which are absolutely necessary in connection with the war program are factors conducive to inflation. In my opinion, we are now controlling in a very efficient manner factors which, if not controlled, would result in run-away inflation. We are doing so notwithstanding the fact that factors of inflation continue to enter the picture in increasing numbers. However, in considering this bill we must not lose sight of the fact that under the Thomas amendment the Treasury may issue \$3,000,000,000 in currency. This bill would repeal the power to do so. Under the present powers of the Treasury, Federal Reserve bank notes, which require no reserve at all, may be issued. If this bill is enacted into law, it will repeal such power. If the bill is enacted into law, the Federal Reserve banks will be limited, in the expansion of the currency of the country, to one type of currency, and one only—namely, the Federal Reserve note.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That may be true, but whether we issue one kind of currency or another, it is merely taking something from the left hand and putting it into the right hand.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator must keep in mind, if he believes in a metallic backing for our currency—and I assume he does—

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. That under the Thomas amendment there is no requirement of any metallic backing. Under the issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes there is no metallic backing. A pledge of Government securities is all that is required. However, under this bill, and confronted with the fact that the bankers, as well as a vast majority of the people of this country, want a metallic backing for their currency, we must do one of two things; we must either reduce the gold reserve ratio or increase the price of gold.

I made as vigorous a fight as I could in the committee for an increase in the price of gold. I took the position that it would be more conservative and more in line with standard banking practice and procedure of this country to raise the price of gold instead of decreasing the gold-reserve ratio. But I was voted down in the committee on the proposal. We are now confronted with facts and not theories, and if we wish to remain on a gold basis we must reduce the gold reserve requirement. If we do not do that, and, instead, continue to issue Federal Reserve notes, and deposits in



Federal Reserve banks continue to increase, the law will be violated, because there are not sufficient gold reserves to maintain the 40-percent ratio. I do not believe any Senator wants to see the law violated. We know that we must continue to finance the war effort. The best and most conservative method of continuing the prosecution of the war without impairment of our fiscal policies is to do what is being proposed by this bill, namely, reduce to 25 percent the gold reserve requirements behind deposits and Federal Reserve notes.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I think the Senator misunderstood me. I do not advocate withdrawing the requirement of metallic reserve against currency. I invite attention to the fact that we are confronted with a situation which has resulted from financing the war. We cannot help that. But it does not make any difference whether we increase the price of gold or reduce the reserve behind the currency, because, in my opinion, it is 50 of one and 50 of the other.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I simply rose to call attention to the fact that we are not meeting inflation; the inflation is overcoming us and attacking the validity of our currency, and if it continues we will have to reduce the gold content again, until there may not be any gold left.

As to bills of large denomination, I do not see any difference between printing a ten thousand dollar and a hundred dollar bill so far as inflation is concerned. It is somewhat more inconvenient for those who want to hide it away to have 10 hundred-dollar bills than a thousand-dollar bill, but I cannot understand how that will have any effect on inflation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it has this effect, if the Senator will permit the interruption—

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I have the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Does the Senator object to my replying to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. MURDOCK. I am always happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, but I think in conformity to Senate rules and orderly procedure the Senator should at least request me to yield. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have asked the Senator from Utah to yield a number of times. I wonder if he would care to yield at any time?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield first to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not care. The Senator from Wyoming may have the floor so far as I am concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was pointing out to the Senator from Minnesota in response to his remarks that control of the number of large denomination bills would have the effect of preventing the evasion of income taxes, and because it would prevent the evasion of the payment of income taxes it would bring about an increase in some degree—I do not know what—in the tax receipts of the Government of the United States, and to that extent would enable the Government to meet the expenditures of the

war without borrowing. Therefore, pro tanto, it would be anti-inflationary.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That would undoubtedly be true.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But I grant that it probably would not have a great deal of effect.

The question I addressed to the Senator from Utah at the beginning of the discussion was intended to develop information as to the actual commercial use of these large denomination bills. If a black marketeer were compelled to carry around a roll of twenty \$100 bills instead of two \$1,000 bills, it might be a little more difficult for him to carry on his operations, and to evade his income-tax payments.

Mr. MURDOCK. My answer to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming is simply that my experience with five- and ten-thousand-dollar notes is so limited that I do not feel I can contribute much to the present discussion.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is why I had to ask the question; I have no experience with such bills.

Mr. MURDOCK. I think probably the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Minnesota both have had much more experience with large-denomination notes than I have. I think that the question raised by the Senator should be given immediate attention by the Treasury Department and by the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, and I am sure that it will be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have been trying to get the floor, in fact I was trying to get the floor before the Senator from New York sat down and yielded it over to the Senator from Utah. I should like to address a query to the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the Senator who is in charge of the bill, if he will permit me to ask him the question.

Mr. MURDOCK. I should be glad to have the chairman answer any question the Senator desires to propound.

Mr. WAGNER. And I shall be glad to answer if I can.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. A few moments ago the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] asked that the bill go over so that he could give further study to it. I desire to join him in that request, and I will say to the Senator from New York that this is my reason: I have been preparing through the legislative counsel three amendments to this bill, in fact, I submitted them to the legislative counsel about 2 weeks ago, but, due to their extraordinarily heavy work and my own, I have not gotten the amendments back as yet. I should like to ask the Senator, if I may, for the privilege of submitting those amendments to the Senate and having them considered tomorrow.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I always desire to be courteous to every Senator, but this bill has been on the

calendar for some time, and I think ample time has been afforded. I have not had an opportunity to confer with other members of the committee. There is some anxiety about this bill; the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board think the proposed legislation is very important and necessary in view of our war effort. If the Senator will defer his request, I will discuss the matter with him.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I did not know that the bill was coming up today.

Mr. WAGNER. It has been on the calendar for some time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I know it has been on the calendar since March 27, and it has been passed over on the calendar on some occasions. So far as I know, the Senator from New York has never announced that this bill was to be taken up today; I had no notice that it would be taken up until just a moment ago, when the Senator from New York moved that it be taken up. I am making a very reasonable request, it seems to me, in the case of a bill so important as this, a bill in which my State is deeply interested, and to which I propose to offer some amendments. I do not know whether the amendments will be adopted, but I want them considered. As I have already told the Senator, I am starting from scratch. I have asked the legislation counsel to prepare the amendments. I asked that it be done 2 weeks ago, but I have not gotten the amendments back as yet and I should like to have the privilege of having the amendments considered tomorrow.

Mr. WAGNER. The chances are they probably will be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am not going on chances. I want to know.

Mr. WAGNER. I will let the Senator know within the next hour or so. I desire to confer with some members of the committee. I do not desire to take the responsibility all by myself. In any event, however, the Senator from Utah has not finished his statement.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I should like to conclude my statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to prepare my amendments. I have to get in touch with the legislative counsel and obtain the amendments and have them printed so that they can be before the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. I will have to confer with the acting leader and ascertain what is his attitude.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The acting leader is present.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will say that this is a very important bill. As I understand, and as the chairman has stated, it is the desire to pass this bill at the earliest practicable moment. I realize the situation in which the Senator from Colorado finds himself, but it seems to me that certainly we ought to make all the progress we can today. I believe the distinguished Senator from Utah wants to make some remarks on the bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. It will not take me long.

Mr. HILL. And the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] wishes to make some

remarks on the bill. Then, after all the Senators have spoken who wish to speak on the bill, if it is agreeable to the chairman of the committee, the Senator from New York, to have it go over until tomorrow in order that the Senator from Colorado may have time to prepare his amendments, that will be agreeable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to have assurance now that I may submit the amendments and have them considered tomorrow.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I do not think I will yield further at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah declines to yield further.

Mr. MURDOCK. I appreciate the position of the Senator from Colorado, but I think the matter to which he has referred can be worked out without taking further time of the Senate now.

Another factor we should bear in mind in the consideration of this bill is that we have 12 Federal Reserve banks and the position of each bank so far as gold reserves are concerned is different. To illustrate my point I ask unanimous consent to insert at this place in my remarks a chart from the committee report.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Federal Reserve bank	Percent			
	July 1944	October 1944	January 1945	February 1945
Boston.....	53.8	43.6	45.4	45.8
New York.....	50.6	46.4	52.8	50.7
Philadelphia.....	48.8	48.6	43.8	44.4
Cleveland.....	52.9	43.3	45.3	43.6
Richmond.....	57.5	47.6	45.6	46.6
Atlanta.....	57.0	51.7	52.0	52.1
Chicago.....	64.7	63.6	49.7	51.7
St. Louis.....	54.2	58.0	43.3	46.5
Minneapolis.....	49.6	51.5	44.9	44.8
Kansas City.....	53.2	45.7	45.0	45.9
Dallas.....	51.1	46.6	45.5	44.1
San Francisco.....	66.5	63.8	54.2	51.3
Total.....	56.0	52.0	49.3	48.8

Mr. MURDOCK. While the average of the 12 Federal Reserve banks on December 31, 1944, was 49 percent in gold reserve, we find that some of the individual banks are as low as 45.8, others 44.4, 43.6, 46.6, and another at 44.8.

In order to keep all the banks above the 40-percent reserve requirement necessitates a good deal of juggling and shifting around by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of Government securities held by the Federal Reserve banks. Some banks probably could go on for a year or more without being down to the minimum requirement of 40 percent. Others probably would reach it in 6 or 7 months, but the over-all picture now stands at 49 and a fraction percent, and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board thought it was only prudent and wise that the reserve requirement be reduced to 25 percent at the earliest possible date, so that their planning on financing of the war for the future will be on a stable and, I would say, conservative basis.

As I pointed out before, I made a vigorous fight in the committee to increase the price of gold rather than to decrease the reserve ratio. I still feel that that probably would be the most conservative and the best thing to do, but in that position, as I recall, I was supported by only one other vote in the Committee on Banking and Currency. The president of the American Bankers' Association took a very definite stand on a gold backing for our currency, and after rather vigorous cross-examination by me as to his position, he still maintained that in his opinion it was better to reduce the gold-reserve requirement than to increase the price of gold.

Another very important factor, Mr. President, relates to the use of Government securities as collateral for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes. This practice was adopted in 1932 to meet an emergency at that time. From year to year the practice has been continued by extending the life of the law which permitted it. The law will expire on June 30 of this year unless it shall be renewed prior to that time. The pending bill provides, not for a temporary renewal of that law, but to make it permanent.

I do not know how many Senators have ever gone into the question of just how our currency is issued, what the procedure is, but this is the situation as it exists today. We are now engaged in floating another great war loan. Under the war loan, individuals and the non-banking corporations of the country will be requested to contribute, in the purchase of bonds, to the fullest extent possible. They having done that, there will still be a very large deficit in the proposed war loan. That deficit can only be made up by the purchase of bonds through banking institutions.

Congress not long ago adopted a statute which permits the establishment of demand deposits, by sale of bonds by the Treasury to the banks, without the requirement of any reserve whatsoever. Some may object to that as being highly inflationary and very unsound, but, again, this country was confronted with a fact, a situation, and not a theory. The war had to go on. The war had to be financed. Contracts had to be met. Soldiers in the Army and members of the Navy and the Marine Corps all had to be paid. Money had to be made available with which to do that and Congress enacted a statute permitting banks to purchase bonds and establish demand deposits for the Government without reserves, and evidently it is functioning well in the financing of the war.

In the issuance of Federal Reserve notes under present law Government securities can be used to 100 percent of the amount of Federal Reserve notes issued. Some may say that is unsound and that it is highly inflationary, but, again, we must have the Federal Reserve notes with which to carry on the war program and to supply the currency needs of the country, and we just cannot stop at this time.

Having indulged in that practice over a number of years, and the Congress having extended the life of the law each

time it has been presented to it, it seems to me there is little use at this time in extending it only temporarily. When the emergency is over we may conclude to repeal this authority, but we can cross that bridge later.

If banks today had to secure eligible paper, instead of using Government securities, in the issuance of Federal Reserve notes, it just could not be done, because, as I stated a few minutes ago, every bank statement we examine today shows that a great preponderance of assets of banks consist of Government securities. What is known as eligible paper under the law just does not exist in sufficient quantities.

If this law is not continued, the Federal Reserve banks will simply be confronted with the necessity of disposing of Government securities in large amounts. Without question that in turn would result in a tremendous borrowing, a borrowing of between ten and eighteen billion dollars, on the part of the member banks, and in my opinion would create a very unsatisfactory condition in our banking system and war financing.

Mr. President, I think our Federal Reserve System has been efficiently administered and managed by its present Governor, Hon. Marriner S. Eccles. Mr. Eccles would probably be referred to by many bankers as unorthodox and liberal, but in my opinion he has administered the Federal Reserve System very efficiently. Under his guidance the war has been financed I think in a very efficient and sound manner, and he is asking us today to do what, in my opinion, is an absolute necessity, unless we want to increase the price of gold. If we stay on gold as a backing for our currency, we just cannot continue the present requirement of 40 percent gold reserve behind our Federal Reserve notes, and 35 percent behind Federal Reserve banking deposits, and still carry on the proper financing of the war.

The distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] has referred to deficit borrowing and spending by the Government. There is no question that that is one of the big factors at this time contributing to an inflationary condition, or threat, but under other laws which, in my opinion, are being fairly well administered, we have stayed away from inflation, and, in my opinion, as long as those laws are kept in force, and we continue an efficient administration of them, we can avoid runaway inflation.

It is my opinion, Mr. President, that, due to lack of time, especially in the use of Government securities as collateral for Federal Reserve notes, it is incumbent on us today to make as fast progress as we possibly can on the pending bill, and I am hopeful that it may be passed at latest by tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). The present occupant of the chair is advised that before he took the chair the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] sought to gain recognition. The Chair therefore recognizes the Senator from Colorado.



Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to discuss the bill for two and a half or perhaps 3 hours, in order that I may have an opportunity to have prepared the amendments I propose to offer.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, I shall be glad to yield to every Senator.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to say to the distinguished Senator that I wish to make a speech on the bill which will take 3 or 4 hours. I will deliver that speech now while the Senator is preparing his amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator from North Dakota very much. That is the assurance I wanted. That is an assurance for which I have asked. That is the courtesy I have been refused by the Senator from New York in charge of the bill.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; I yield.

Mr. WAGNER. I do not think I refused, did I? I said, "Just wait a little while."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from New York said he was obliged to consult with other Senators.

Mr. WAGNER. I said the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] wanted to make an address on this question, and if I have to decide now I will decide that the bill go over until tomorrow so the Senator may consider the amendments he wishes to offer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is all I wanted, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I may say that I have asked the distinguished Senator from New York for an opportunity to read the hearings. The hearings contain a hundred pages of testimony.

#### KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have yielded the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has requested recognition for some time. He has a matter he would like to present for consideration.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate now consider Senate bill 655 which provides for the payment of traveling expenses for the members of the Klamath business committee and other committees appointed by the Klamath General Council of the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon. I have discussed the matter with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The bill has been unanimously approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs. I ask the Senate to give unanimous consent at this time for consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I did not hear the explanation made by the Senator from Oregon. Was the bill objected to when it was reached on the calendar?

Mr. MORSE. I am speaking of order No. 127, Senate bill 655, which was unanimously approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I wish to say to the Senator from Alabama that the bill was not reached on the call of the calendar today. It is one of the bills which are on the calendar before those called today.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator from Oregon recall which Senator objected to consideration of the bill on a previous call of the calendar?

Mr. MORSE. I do not recall.

Mr. HILL. Was it discussed on a previous call of the calendar, to the Senator's knowledge?

Mr. MORSE. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. HILL. I am anxious to cooperate with the Senator in any way I can. I am anxious to help him have his bill passed. We are not going to recess at just this moment. There will be one or two speeches made. The distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] desires to address the Senate. I wonder if the Senator from Oregon will withhold his request for a moment, until I can confer with him?

Mr. MORSE. I shall be happy to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] objected to the bill when it was previously reached on the calendar.

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, on the call of the calendar a few days ago I objected to the consideration of Senate bill 655, and asked for an explanation of it. No explanation was forthcoming at the time, and the bill was passed over. I wish to state that I have discussed the bill with its author, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and I am convinced that it is a bill which should be enacted into law, and at this time I expressly withdraw my objection and ask for immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 655) amending the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1207), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay salary and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and the interpreter of the Klamath General Council, members of the Klamath business committee, and other committees of the Klamath Tribe, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the laying aside temporarily the unfinished business and considering Senate bill 655?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I shall not object. I think the bill is a good one and I hope it may be passed at this time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from Alabama, and to

explain that when the bill was reached on the call of the calendar I was attending a meeting of a committee and was not present to explain the import of the bill. It has since been explained, and I hope the Senate will agree that it is a deserving bill and will pass it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment on page 3, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$15,000", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1207), as amended, be, and the same hereby is, further amended so as to read in full as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior, or such official as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized beginning as of July 1, 1937, and until otherwise directed by Congress, to pay out of any unobligated tribal funds of the Klamath Indians in the Treasury of the United States salaries and expenses to the chairman, secretary, and interpreter of the Klamath General Council and members of the Klamath business committee or other committees appointed by the Klamath General Council (except the Klamath Reimbursable Loan Fund Board), when engaged on business of the tribe, and to such official delegates of the Klamath Tribe who may carry on the business of the tribe at the seat of government: *Provided*, That the rate of salary and per diem paid shall be fixed in advance by resolution of the Klamath General Council, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that additional salaries and expenses, fixed and approved in the same way, may be made retroactive to July 1, 1943: *Provided further*, That the official delegates of the tribe carrying on said business at the seat of government shall receive, if travel is by rail, the usual railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from the seat of government, or, if travel is by automobile, delegates furnishing such transportation shall receive an amount equivalent to the cost of their railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from the seat of government, but salary and per diem shall not be paid to delegates traveling by automobile for any period in excess of the time required to perform the travel by railroad: *Provided further*, That the aforesaid official delegates shall also receive reimbursement for telegraphic expenses incurred on tribal business: *Provided further*, That the aforesaid salaries and expenses shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That the length of stay of the official delegates at the seat of government shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WAGNER. Consideration of the bill will not displace the unfinished business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that it will not result in displacing the unfinished business, which has been laid aside temporarily.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH  
QUORUM CALLS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, since the Senate convened at 12 o'clock today there have been two roll calls, at neither of which I was able to reach the Senate Chamber to answer "Present." I wish to say that during the morning I had the following schedule of committee meetings: At 10 o'clock I presided over a meeting of the Claims Committee, of which committee I am chairman. As chairman of that committee I personally reported nine Senate and House bills. As soon as I completed that work I hastened to a second committee, of which I am a member, which had a meeting scheduled for this morning, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That committee is now conducting hearings on the food shortage. After being in attendance at that committee meeting for about 30 minutes I attended the meeting of another committee which had a committee meeting scheduled for this morning, the Committee on Small Business. Soon after I came to that meeting the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] stated that he had other important duties to perform, and he asked me to preside over the committee meeting. I presided over that committee, beginning at about 11:30, and was actually busy in that committee until 1:15 today. At the meeting of the Committee on Small Business the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] were in attendance. We continued the hearing till 1:30 so as to accommodate quite a number of generals and admirals who appeared before the committee.

Mr. President, I cannot help but observe that we have fallen into the silly practice of permitting Senators to poke their heads through the door and answer "Present" and be recorded as being present, when other Senators who are busily engaged in important committee hearings are shown to be absent. Whether the fact is generally known to the Senate I do not know, but those of us who are so engaged cannot be recorded as being present when the roll is called in the Senate. I think that is a silly method of handling the Senate's business. I assume that the purpose of the practice is to force Senators to be in attendance. If we are to maintain that practice I believe we should resort to a former practice which prevailed in the Senate, which was that whenever any Senator could count as being present on the floor of the Senate less than 49 Senators he was permitted to suggest the absence of a quorum, and the roll would be called so as to force Senators to attend. I am not advocating resort to that practice, but I say that I believe the practice now engaged in by the Senate is a silly one.

Aside from the three scheduled committee meetings which I attended, and of which I have spoken, the meeting of the Claims Committee at 10 o'clock, the meeting of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry at 10 o'clock, and the meeting of the Small Business Committee at 10 o'clock, there were also scheduled meetings of the Naval Affairs Committee at 10 o'clock and the Committee on Education and Labor at 10:30, which I as a

member should attend. I could not attend the two latter committee meetings.

Mr. President, I do not know whether I am in order in doing so or not, but I ask unanimous consent that the clerk be permitted to record the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and myself present on the two roll calls at which we are recorded as not being present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I hesitate to object, and I do not know that I shall object. Of course, the roll call is supposed to show whether or not a Senator was actually present. We know from the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana that he had good reason—perhaps the best possible reason—for being absent when the roll was called. He was engaged in most important public business. He was engaged in essential business and work of the Senate. But I do not know whether we should now go back and have the roll calls show that he was present when, according to his own statement he was not present. I wonder where such a practice would lead us. That is the only thing I am thinking about—where would that practice lead us?

Mr. ELLENDER. To my way of thinking, it simply shows the silliness of the method to which we have resorted in the Senate. In other words, here is a Member of the Senate busily engaged in a committee hearing. In order to accommodate some witnesses who have been summoned before the committee, he is not permitted to telephone whoever is in charge and say, "I am busy; put me on the roll," as was formerly done. But a Senator who is doing something else may poke his head through the door and say, "Present," and get on the roll. It seems to me that the practice ought to be changed. As I have just said, if we are to have roll calls, the purpose of which is to have Members of the Senate present at all times, we ought to go back to the old practice, and permit a Senator to call for a quorum at any time if upon counting he finds present fewer Senators than the number necessary to constitute a quorum. I believe that if we are to continue this rule we ought to extend it further along the lines which I have suggested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). The present occupant of the chair rules that unless he is directed to the contrary by the Senate, the rule against absenteeism will not be enforced when Senators are absent on public business.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it seems to me that the rule suggested is absolutely contrary to fact and impossible. We cannot possibly record a Senator as present if he is not present. It would be in violation of the Constitution and every other common-sense provision. It is possible that we might set up, after every roll call, a list of Senators who are not present, but who are then in committees. We might adopt such a rule; but we certainly cannot, under any circumstances, adopt any rule that a Senator shall be recorded as present when he

is not present. It is impossible that there should be such a rule, and there never was such a rule. Names of Senators placed on the roll under such circumstances are always placed on the roll in violation of the rule.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Would the Senator consider a Senator present if, as often occurs, his name is not reached but he pokes his head through the door, the clerk sees him, and he is able to leave immediately? Would the Senator consider him present?

Mr. TAFT. He was present.

Mr. ELLENDER. Not when his name was called?

Mr. TAFT. No; not when his name was called. He should not be recorded. That is contrary to the rule.

Mr. ELLENDER. And yet that practice is resorted to.

Mr. TAFT. But on a point of order it could be immediately ruled out.

Mr. WILEY and Mr. O'MAHONEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. TAFT. I yield first to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am very grateful to my colleague.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator desire to have me yield for a question on this subject?

Mr. WILEY. For a few comments. Other Senators have had the privilege of commenting, and I thought perhaps I might say a few words.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator is passing to some other subject, I prefer to yield the floor entirely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is recognized.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, do I not have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One Senator cannot yield the floor to another Senator. The Chair will be very glad to recognize the Senator from Wisconsin; but the Senator from Wyoming has been on his feet several times, and the Chair has not had an opportunity heretofore to recognize him.

The Chair will also say to the Senator from North Dakota that some time ago the Senator from Oregon requested that he be recognized at the first opportunity. The Chair therefore recognized the Senator from Oregon. The Chair did not wish to cut off the Senator from North Dakota.

The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to make one or two comments on the subject of roll calls. For as long as I can remember—and I have been acquainted with the Senate since early in 1917—it has been the uniform practice of this body to recognize as present, on the printed quorum call, all Senators who have been present upon the floor, who have been present in committees, or who have been present in their offices, and



thus within the call of the Senate whenever their physical presence was actually necessary in the Senate Chamber, provided that at least 49 Senators, or the number necessary to constitute a quorum, had personally answered to the roll call when their names were called.

That practice, which as I say has existed as long as I can remember, seems to me to be perfectly logical and proper, and correctly represents the actualities of the situation. The Senator from Louisiana has just described the position in which he and two or three other Senators found themselves today.

Like the Senator from Louisiana, I was not on the floor to respond to my name when it was called; but I was engaged in the business of the Senate. From an early hour this morning I had been concerning myself with some of the most important subjects that the Senate and my constituents have to consider. I was in conference over the telephone with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior at the time the roll was being called. It did not seem to me to be of sufficient importance that I should hang up the receiver on that conversation and dash in from the cloakroom to answer to my name, or give a signal from the door of the cloakroom to the clerk of the Senate to indicate my presence, because I knew that when the conversation was over I should be back here on the floor listening to the debate. I have listened to the debate on the appropriation bill, and in connection with the call of the calendar. When the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] was discussing an important bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, I asked him one or two questions. So there will be no question in the mind of any person who reads the RECORD tomorrow that, I have, in fact, been present in the Senate today, although anyone reading the printed roll call only would believe that I was not present.

The Senator from Louisiana, sitting in a committee of the Senate and doing the work of the Senate was actually present within the call of the Senate. He was not an absentee, as someone reading the quorum list tomorrow might imagine. It seems to me that it is perfectly absurd not to permit Senators who are present in committees, and who come upon the floor and participate in the debate, to be recorded as present.

As we all know, the fact of the matter is, that there is an impression abroad in the country that all the work in the Senate is done on the floor of the Senate. It is not done on the floor of the Senate although there are many important debates here. Only a small proportion of the work of the Senate is done in the Senate Chamber. Bills have to be whipped into shape in the committees. We must consider a great number of bills of minor importance, bills of great importance, bills upon which there is no dispute, and bills upon which there is controversy. When a committee of the Senate, acting in accordance with the rules, conducts a hearing upon any measure and reaches a unanimous decision upon that measure and reports it to the Senate and it appears upon the calendar without a minority report, members of

other committees know, when they look at the calendar and at the report, that a standing committee of the Senate has unanimously agreed that a certain bill is desirable. Naturally, unless there is a particular local, State, or regional interest in the bill, or a particular economic or sectional interest in it, a Senator is inclined to take the unanimous judgment of the committee appointed for the purpose of considering the bill. That is the reason why committees are appointed.

We all know—and it is a perfectly proper procedure—that Senators frequently take the floor in order to explain their points of view to the Senate and to their constituents. Frequently—in fact, I might say almost always—other Members of the Senate know the arguments which are being advanced by the Senators who take the floor, particularly if they are members of the committee which has reported the bill upon which a Senator is speaking.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me to be perfectly reasonable to assume that a Senator in these circumstances should not be compelled to be present throughout every minute of the debate if he hopes to have his name listed in the RECORD on a quorum call, when he actually was present and within the call of the Senate.

Take, for example, the appropriation bill which was passed today. It was first acted upon by a subcommittee and then by the whole Appropriations Committee. The bill was then placed in charge of the able chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. McCARRAN]. It was not necessary for all the members of the full committee to be present here on the floor to explain the bill to the Senate.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I am reminded of the time when I was a boy on the farm and I had to go to school. We had a lot of work which we had to do in the mornings. We had to milk the cows and chop wood and carry water and do various other chores, and sometimes we could not get to school by the time the bell stopped ringing. If that happened more than once, sometimes a boy had to remain after school, to make up for the times when he was late.

Possibly it might solve the difficulty which the Senate now confronts if a Senator who happens to be in a committee and comes into the Chamber 5 minutes after the roll is called were compelled to remain in his seat for 5 minutes after the Senate adjourns, to make up for the time he has lost, when he should have made his appearance here in this august body 5 minutes before he actually arrived. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator that the Senator from Louisiana and myself are in the position at this moment of rising with our hands raised and saying to the teacher, "Teacher, please, we were present." [Laughter.]

Let me add a further word. We all know that many Senators will sit in their seats in this Chamber when the roll is being called, following the suggestion of the absence of a quorum, and will remain in their seats until their names are called. Then, after having answered, they will immediately go to the telephone or absent themselves in some other business. The only difference between the situation in which I find myself today and the situation in which other Senators whom I could name find themselves—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator has referred to Senators whom he could name. I suggest my name to the Senator, because I did that very thing this morning. When the roll was called, I sat in my seat in the Senate Chamber and answered to my name. As soon as I said "Here" I walked off to attend to some other business.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from New Mexico answered to his name and then went to the telephone. I was on the telephone, and I did not answer to my name. When I arrived on the floor of the Senate the roll had been called, the announcement had been made, and therefore the notice published tomorrow will be that I was not present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, the Senator does not maintain that he was present, does he?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Not when the roll was called.

Mr. TAFT. Certainly not. Then, why should the RECORD show something which is not true?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But I was present in the cloakroom, within as close a distance to my seat as I am to the Senator from Ohio at this moment. I was within the call of the Senate. I returned immediately after the roll was called. I contend that in all reason and sound judgment I should be recorded as present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield to me, let me say that he has suggested that the members of a committee duly sitting should be recorded as present, although they are not actually present in the Senate Chamber. Would the Senator extend that to a committee sitting under the approval of the Senate in, let us say, San Francisco or Pittsburgh?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; I would not.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator would confine it, then, to a committee sitting in the Senate Office Building, would he?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The words I used define my position. I said "within the call of the Senate." A Senator who is in his office, a Senator who is in a committee room, or a Senator who is at a telephone booth in one of the cloakrooms can be called to the floor of the Senate as quick as a wink, and, in my judgment, all such Senators should be recorded as present if they are within the call of the Senate.

Mr. President, I have taken up this much time, not because I wished to have my name recorded but because I wished

to draw attention to what I regard as the absurdity of the situation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wish to comment on the fact that it is impossible to adopt a rule by which Senators who are not present will be recorded as present. There never has been such a rule of the Senate. Whatever has been done in the way of recording certain absent Senators as present has been done in violation of the rule. It has only been done when no Senator has objected. But finally objections have been raised.

Whenever we have had a serious parliamentary situation in the Senate and whenever a Senator has gone to the clerk and has said to him, "I want a real quorum call," the clerk has given him a real quorum call, and has not recorded as present any Senator who was not present. Why? Because that is the rule of the Senate. No other rule is possible.

If the Senator is only arguing for the purpose of having us resume, by more or less voluntary consent, the former practice, let me say that I have no objection to that. But with respect to the possibility of having the Senate adopt a rule which would permit the recording of Senators as present when they have not answered to their names in this Chamber, I say that would be absolutely impossible, it would be contrary to all parliamentary practice, it would disrupt orderly procedure and the orderly consideration of business in the Senate, and it would result in having the Senate proceed in an unparliamentary way.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, my point is that whenever it is essential in connection with action by the Senate to have a quorum physically present, there is never the slightest difficulty. The Senator from Ohio has just indicated how easy that is.

The point I am emphasizing is that much of the time the presence of a quorum upon the floor of the Senate is not actually necessary. When a Senator is delivering a speech for the RECORD, when no vote is to be taken, but when he is simply making a speech for the information of the country and of his constituents, why should it be necessary to empty all the committee rooms in order that a quorum might be physically present in the Senate Chamber? It has been my observation over many years that important debates on matters of moment never lacks the attentive presence and consideration of a substantial majority of the Senate membership.

Mr. President, I have talked a great deal longer than I intended to. My only point is that there is a rule of reason in this matter which it seems to me should be followed.

#### PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH QUORUM CALLS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to say that I do not think this matter is one which is at all facetious. The provision for the ascertainment of a quorum is an important part of the procedure of any legislative body, particularly of the Senate. Therefore, the

practice which had grown up here—and it is of recent origin, let me say, in relation to the life of the Senate—of putting the names of Senators on the roll simply because there was information on the part of some of the employees of the Senate that they were in the city of Washington, is a bad practice. In one occasion it went so far that a Senator was recorded on a roll call as being present, when actually he was at home in his own State. When he subsequently returned to the city of Washington, he rose on the floor of the Senate and called attention to the fact that when the roll was called he was out of the city, and was not present.

If we have an actual response of Senators to their names when the roll is called to ascertain the presence of a quorum, it does not deprive other Senators of an opportunity to list in the RECORD their whereabouts and the business upon which they were engaged.

Ever since I raised the point, the record of each and every quorum call has shown where all or nearly all the Senators who did not respond were, and the business upon which they were engaged.

Mr. President, I believe that if the Senate wishes to establish the practice of recording as present Senators who do not wish to make a physical appearance in the Chamber, it is incumbent upon the majority of the Senate to change the rule. I believe that any Senator is entitled to have the rules of the Senate enforced until they are changed. I personally believe that the difficulty in trying to apply the rule of reason, as it has been suggested by the able Senator from Wyoming, is that the rule of reason is often stretched to an absurdity. According to my observation, when the so-called rule of reason is invoked, the names of Senators appear again and again on the roll calls, who did not appear in the Chamber during the entire day. If this rule of reason must be applied by employees of the Senate, it seems to me that they cannot do otherwise than stretch it to an absurdity in accommodating Senators who do not choose to respond to quorum calls, but who ask to be placed on the roll call even though they do not appear in person.

So, Mr. President, while I know this matter has been irritating to some of my colleagues, which I very much regret I believe that it has resulted in better attendance of Senators on the business of the Senate. I repeat what I said when I first raised the question, namely, that we shall never be able to remedy the situation now confronting Senators until we do something about organizing the work of the Senate in such a manner that it can be carried on by individual Senators. I believe that the rule should be enforced, and so far as I am capable of doing so, I shall insist upon its enforcement. If at any time it is not enforced, I shall feel constrained to call the attention of the Senate to that fact.

Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. LUCAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to inquire what has become of the unanimous-

consent request which I made. Has it been acted upon?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is still pending.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I withdraw my request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana withdraws his unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to say a word in respect to the subject which is being debated before the Senate.

I am for the rule as it now exists, notwithstanding the fact that I was not present when the quorum call was had shortly after the Senate convened today. I was in my office attending to a telephone call to one of the departments on an important matter. I simply could not leave the telephone to get to the Senate in time to answer the quorum call.

I am constrained to say that I think this whole discussion is much ado about nothing. I have listened to it, and to similar discussions from day to day.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to point out to the Senator from Illinois that if he thinks the discussion is much ado about nothing he should wait for 6 years until the time arrives when he will again be a candidate for the Senate, and be required to listen to questions from his constituents with reference to where he was, and where he was not, during quorum calls of the Senate. I do not believe he will then think the discussion is much ado about nothing. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am very glad that the Senator from Connecticut has struck that note in this debate. I have now for the first time discovered what this discussion is all about. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I will yield in a moment. I wish to finish my statement.

The Senator's statement recalls to my mind a very illuminating illustration of the fact that a good record in connection with responding to roll calls does not always return a Senator or Representative to the United States Senate or to the United States House of Representatives. A very distinguished gentleman from my State who had served in the House of Representatives had never missed a single roll call. On one occasion he was even carried into the House Chamber on a stretcher. He had suffered an accident, and he was so insistent upon appearing in the House Chamber in order to answer roll calls that, as I have said, on one occasion he was brought in on a stretcher in order that his presence might be recorded. While that was taking place he was missing a great deal of important work in committees, where, perhaps, he should have been. Nevertheless, he was endeavoring to make a good record of attendance to be used in connection with his campaign the following year for the National Legislature. He waged his campaign in Illinois on the record that he had never missed a roll call while in the House of Representatives, and he was beaten 3 to 1 in spite of that record.



I merely inject that illustration into the debate to demonstrate that, after all, if the RECORD shows that a Senator is in a committee meeting, which the RECORD shows from time to time under the new practice which we are now following, the Senator's constituents at home will not reelect him to the United States Senate on the basis of his having missed only a few roll calls, or even on the basis of a perfect record of attendance. That is not the test of whether or not he will come back to the Senate.

Mr. President, it seems to me that we have debated this subject long enough. I assert that I am for the rule as it exists at the present time. I think the rule should be enforced. The Senator from Wisconsin has debated it in the Senate from time to time. In my humble opinion, there is no way by which to change it. When a compilation of attendance in the Senate is prepared at the end of the year it will probably show that I have missed as many roll calls as any other Member of the Senate. But if the whip on either side of the Chamber, or the chairmen of committees, or a Senator himself, may make a statement as to what he has been doing and where he has been, the chances are that his constituents will take care of him under those circumstances much better than if he attempts to follow the practice which was pursued by the gentleman to whom I have referred in the House of Representatives, of responding to every roll call, and being carried into the Chamber on a stretcher if it should become necessary.

I repeat, Mr. President, it is much ado about nothing.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I wish to make only one observation with respect to the example which was cited by the distinguished and able Senator from Illinois. It is possible that the record of never having missed a roll call was the only qualification which the man possessed.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator, from some of the discussion which I have heard here it could be thought that never missing a roll call represents the only qualification which a Senator who expects to return to the United States Senate need possess.

Mr. McMAHON. I do not entertain such a belief, Mr. President. When the record comes up at some future time for discussion we may rest assured that those who are politically unfriendly to the Senator from Illinois or to any other Member of this body, will not take pains to point out that the Senator was engaged in important business in some committee.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. I have no quarrel with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. And I have no quarrel with the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. We perhaps disagree only as to the manner in which the rule may be enforced in the future.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that I have had

something to do with elections for a long, long time—

Mr. McMAHON. I defer to the Senator's greater knowledge of the situation. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. And I would rather have people talking about my missing a roll call than talking about me on some other issue. They are going to talk, in any event, regardless of what may be said in the campaign, and if they make the roll call the real issue, I am content to stand on that rather than on some other issue.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator and I differ in this, that I aspire to the millennium when they will not criticize the Senator about anything.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator achieves that result he will be good. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAGNUSON. Regular order.

Mr. CHANDLER obtained the floor.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I am indeed grateful, Mr. President; I have counted the number of times I have gotten up and down, and it makes 240, and I am certainly grateful for the recognition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment. The Chair will inform the Senate that the Senator from Wisconsin was the first Senator recognized this morning, yesterday morning, and on Monday morning. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am grateful for that recognition from the Chair, which was before the quorum call.

Mr. President, in relation to the discussion concerning the point raised by my colleague [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], I wish to say that I think that if the newspapers have carried the salient points of the debate it has been of great value to the country. As my colleague has said, a change has taken place in recent years. What do I mean? I mean that the average person sitting in the gallery thinks the only thing a Senator has to do is to come to the Senate Chamber and make a talk or listen to some other Senator talk. The visitor in the gallery does not realize, perhaps, that of late years a Senator has of necessity become a special pleader for the interests in his State. In my State, for instance, the agricultural interests, the manufacturing interests, the dairy interests, all have problems because of the new philosophy of government that centers in Washington. My mail averages now about 300 pieces a day, and it involves many personal problems.

Mr. President, there is now at work an intercongressional committee, of which my colleague is chairman. Its purpose is to seek the answer to the question, How can Congress more efficiently function? We are now considering reorganization in an effort to make our body more effective and more efficient. It is not merely a matter of reorganization; it is a matter of finding a practical solution to problems such as the one I am about to mention which is going to present itself in magnified form very soon.

We all know that as the veterans come back each Senator will have put in his

lap a tremendous number of veterans' problems; indeed, already we are having experience along that line.

I want to suggest to the committee and to the Senate that we take whatever steps may be necessary to ask the Veterans' Administration to lend to each Senator a veteran who is informed on veterans' problems so we can have such a man in our offices, an expert in his line, to take over the additional work that is bound to fall upon us with increasing force as the days pass by. If legislation is necessary, let us enact the legislation; but it appears to me that the Veterans' Administration should reach out now and select some of the returning veterans, men who will not reenter the armed services, men who are looking for an opportunity to serve, capable men, experienced men, give them the schooling that is necessary, and then furnish each Senator such a veteran to aid and assist us in caring for the interests of these sons and brothers of ours who have given so much for the Nation and the peace of the world.

Mr. President, it seems to me that that is a practical suggestion. Every day some problem affecting the veterans arises. That adds to the other duties and responsibilities which make it difficult for Senators to be here at 12 o'clock when the bell rings. Of course, the committees play a part. And then there are the folks living a thousand miles away—my State is that far away—who have their problems and every day one or two or three delegations of them have to be looked after. If we could get a veteran whom the Veterans' Administration has schooled to come into our individual offices and take over that part of the burden which is going to become increasingly great, I am sure it would mean partial relief for the extremely heavy load which has been placed on each Senator.

Mr. President, I say again if the press has provided the country a true picture of the tremendous amount of work each Senator has to do in order to perform his Senatorial duties this debate on this subject will not have been in vain.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 24, 26, and 42 to the bill and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 to the bill.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES  
APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE RE-  
PORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 8, 9, 42, 46, 53, 55, and 62.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 63 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,162,257"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and, in line 4 after the word "for" where it occurs the second time, insert the following: "completing the work of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$271,651"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments or reimbursements may be used only for the payment of all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Authority not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"(c) Appropriations contained in this act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans' Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 26, 29, 34, 60, 64, 65, and 66.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
J. H. BANKHEAD,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
WALLACE WHITE,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

C. A. WOODRUM,  
JOE HENDRICKS,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish the Senator would explain the principal matters that were in disagreement and what has been the result of the conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House has receded on most of the amendments which were in dispute. The Senate receded on only amendment No. 8, the House on very many more than that. This is the usual appropriation bill for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices. It was gone over very carefully by the Senate, and if there is any particular item the Senator would like to know about, I shall be glad to explain it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What I want to know about is what happened to the item for the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House accepted the Senate amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And the Securities and Exchange Commission?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House accepted the Senate amendment. I think the Senator will find the report entirely satisfactory. The committee has gone over it very carefully, and the conferees went over it very thoroughly, and I think justice was fully done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on certain amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 1984, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 25, 1945.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 26, 29, 34, and 66 to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 60 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 64 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "*Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No.



65 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lines 3 and 4 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "been honorably discharged from such service" and insert "satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service."

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 60, 64, and 65.

The motion was agreed to.

#### REDUCTION IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 510) to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, about 2 hours ago I asked the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] that I be given time to familiarize myself with the hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency before I was called upon to vote upon the bill now pending before the Senate. The request, I thought, was a fair one. It was not granted, but during the short time I have had opportunity to look at the hearings, I have turned to page 97, and on that page there is the following testimony by Mr. Eccles:

If you will recall, in the twenties, when brokers' loans ran up to such terrific points, brokers' loans got up to around \$10,000,000, and in the 1929 crash, over \$5,000,000,000 crashed at that time, and this was credit by others. In other words, corporations, foreigners, people from all over the world, and wealthy individuals. True, other money outside of the banks was loaned to these brokers, some of the brokers, but the law now prohibits that.

Mr. President, at the very time mentioned by Mr. Eccles in his testimony, the Federal Reserve Board took action which resulted in the failure of thousands and thousands and thousands of farmers all over the United States of America. I want to have time to read all the testimony given at these hearings, and the testimony covers over 100 pages.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. If the Senator will yield the floor—

Mr. LANGER. I will not yield the floor; I will yield for a question.

Mr. HILL. Let me say to the Senator that if he will yield to me, after getting unanimous consent to have something printed in the RECORD I shall then move that the Senate go into executive session, and after the completion of action on the nominations on the calendar, I shall move a recess until tomorrow, and the Senator will have the opportunity he desires to read the hearings on the bill. My action in this matter is taken with the full concurrence and cooperation of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. It is the wish of the Senator from New York, I am sure, as well as my wish, that the Senator may have the opportunity he desires.

Mr. LANGER. Ordinarily, Mr. President, I should be very glad to accede to the request, but it happens that when the

distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] asked for time to prepare his amendments, and was not allowed that courtesy, I stated that I was going to take the remainder of the afternoon. In the West when we make an agreement with another we keep our word, and consequently I must talk until 5 o'clock this afternoon. I might say that I wish to speak anyway on the matter of the airplane accidents, and I desire to quote the President of the United States, in view of the fact that the Curtiss-Wright Co. has issued a denial of the testimony that was offered by a former inspector, Mr. Hirsch. It will not take me very long, and then I shall be glad to yield as outlined by the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Can the Senator give us any idea how long it will take him?

Mr. LANGER. It will take me perhaps 20 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Then the Senator will be willing to yield that the Senate may take a recess?

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Very well.

#### AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I rise to bring to the attention of the Senate the present status of the investigation of airplane accidents, and more particularly the situation of the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Co., concerning which I have previously spoken.

Newspaper dispatches yesterday and today contained broad denials issued by the officials of the company. The Mead investigating committee has announced that they have sent investigators to Buffalo. In the meantime, another Army airplane has crashed at Sweetwater, Tex., with a loss of over 20 lives, as stated in Associated Press dispatches yesterday. In the meantime, too, one of the outstanding air pilots lost his life while on a routine training trip.

In order that the Senate may know that the case against the Curtiss-Wright Co. of Buffalo does not rest alone on the report of one inspector, who was fired, as he stated, because he would not pass defective material, I wish to read into the RECORD a letter I have received from Mr. James C. Larsen, 45 Cambridge Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., as follows:

APRIL 20, 1945.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am willing to verify the things in regard to the parts put in Curtiss-Wright planes as being of defective workmanship.

I am a first-class inspector and was relegated to an obscure job at Curtiss for what I think was the rejection of so much material not up to B/p specification.

If you need any support, I'll give it to you, for I have first-class credentials you need not question.

I am not now at Curtiss for obvious reasons.

Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

JAMES C. LARSEN.

Mr. President, what amazed me when I went into this matter originally, and what continues to amaze me, is that no more has been done with the Curtiss-Wright Co. as an example to other airplane companies, and to protect the lives

of our pilots. Months and months ago, when these accidents commenced to pile up and multiply, and pile up and multiply, and multiply and multiply and multiply, until finally 17,500 pilots in training were killed, which was nearly three times as many as were killed in the entire war zones in combat, I endeavored to find out from the War Department the types of ships which were causing the most accidents. I wanted to ascertain whether they were Curtiss-Wright planes or some other planes. I received a letter from the War Department saying that that was a matter they could not divulge and was a military secret.

Now, just why it should be a military secret, to be kept from American fathers and mothers the makes of the planes that were crashing, is somewhat of a mystery to me. But I suppose the War Department must have had some good reason for it. In any event, they would not divulge the name of the company.

Mr. President, in view of the more recent denial of the Curtiss-Wright Co. of Buffalo and the apparent attempt to discredit former Inspector Frank Hirsch, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the report made by the Truman committee, through Harry S. Truman himself, now President of the United States, then chairman of the committee, in a radio address to the American people on the 5th day of October 1943.

This, Mr. President, tells the story to the American people. This speech of Mr. Truman tells what the Curtiss-Wright people were doing; and yet, Mr. President, while hundreds of our boys have been killed, not a single official of the Curtiss-Wright Co. has been put in jail; and, as far as the record shows, the action brought by the United States Government has not been tried. Remember, Mr. President, that this speech was delivered in 1943, not in 1944. Senator Truman, now President Truman, spoke as follows:

Victory or defeat depends upon our armed forces, but they, in turn, are dependent upon what we give them with which to fight. They are risking their lives. They are entitled to the best that we can give them.

Their needs are determined by the procurement officers of the Army and Navy. The Army and Navy specify what war materials they want, and ask business to produce them in accordance with the Army and Navy specifications.

Business contracts to supply materials that conform to these specifications. Common honesty requires that business should not foist off upon the Government materials that do not conform to contract. But more than honesty is involved here. Our soldiers and sailors are dependent upon those materials for their lives, and our Nation is dependent upon them for its liberty, and even for its continued existence.

#### FELT CHECK NECESSARY

For these reasons, the committee of the Senate, of which I have the honor to be the chairman, has considered itself obligated to check charges that come to it from Government inspectors that certain corporations are delivering war material that does not meet specifications. These Government inspectors are patriotic men. They are honest and conscientious. They make no profit from the sale of the war materials. They gain nothing by making unfounded charges, and by complaining at all, they risk their jobs.

The committee has investigated a number of such charges. Unfortunately, it has found several outstanding examples in which they were true. In all such cases, the committee has insisted that the corporation involved should correct the situation. The committee will continue this policy. It will not accept excuses from management, except where it is convinced that management is acting promptly, and in good faith, to remedy the situation and to discharge those responsible for the fraud upon the Government.

Such a policy seemed to the committee to be so clearly right and necessary that it expected that the press and radio would join it in requiring management to conform to Government specifications, and in telling defense workers that they would receive support in their efforts to make good war material.

This is not asking too much. Practically all of industry is producing good, high-grade material. The great mass of companies are giving our Government what it pays for. Only a very few of our large corporations have strayed from the path. And honest business and industry have been unanimous in condemning such practices.

#### REDUCTION IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 510) to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I submit three amendments to Senate bill 510, to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes, which I ask to have printed and to lie on the table to be called up tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

#### AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a few moments ago the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] released me from my promise to speak until 5 o'clock, and I shall therefore desist at this time, and proceed with the remainder of my address on airplane accidents tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota be recognized when the Senate convenes tomorrow?

Mr. HILL. Did I understand that the Senator from North Dakota wished to be recognized then?

Mr. LANGER. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. HILL. Of course, that would be a matter in the jurisdiction of the occupant of the chair when the Senate convenes. If the Senator wishes to complete his remarks I am quite certain that sometime during the day he will have that opportunity.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

#### TRIBUTES TO SENATOR CHANDLER

(On request of Mr. HILL and by unanimous consent, the following remarks, in tribute to Senator CHANDLER, delivered by various Senators during the course of the day, were ordered to be printed at this point in the RECORD:)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I notice that the distinguished junior Senator

from the State of Kentucky has just entered the Chamber. I wish to be among the first to congratulate him upon the very fine appointment he has received as Baseball Commissioner of the United States. I believe I speak for the overwhelming number of Senators upon this floor, if not for all of them, when I say that we will miss him very, very much from the floor of this Chamber. I think I also speak for them when I say that we have grown to respect the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky; and I believe all of us like him very, very much.

Let me say to the Senate today that I speak with peculiar knowledge of the personality of this very distinguished Senator. Nearly 25 years ago—perhaps it was only 20 years ago—the distinguished Senator came to the town of Grafton in my State of North Dakota. There he joined the baseball team. He played for the town of Grafton all over the State of North Dakota, and made a very fine record as a player. Time and time again, when I have been visiting towns in North Dakota, friends of the Senator have asked me how HAPPY CHANDLER was getting along. Mr. President, I believe I speak for his friends in the State of North Dakota, as well as for Senators on this floor, when I extend to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky our best wishes for him in his new position and say to him that we regret his decision to leave the Senate.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I shall address myself to my dear friend from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], who, as everyone knows, will be leaving this honorable body within the next few weeks. We are going to miss his happy—that is the proper word—his happy smile; we are not only going to miss his smile, but we are going to miss his cheerful good nature and his genial qualities of heart and mind. HAPPY CHANDLER was not only an institution in Kentucky but he has become an institution here in the Senate. I am sure we all wish him God-speed and success in the work he is about to undertake. We are aware that in his new position new challenges will confront him, but he will meet them four-square, as he has met the issues which he has faced in the Senate. He will become an inspiration to the youth of the country, and will render inestimable service along that line. The youth of this country need inspiration; they need the kind of thing that Happy can give them. He will be getting the boys out on the sand lots; all over America he will be developing fine baseball players for the big leagues; he will be doing a real job.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I have in my hand a clipping from the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning, which tells the story of the impending departure of our colleague the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], to be high Commissioner for American baseball to succeed the late Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

We all know that the Senator from Kentucky has made his mark in this body. He has played his part. He has taken his stand on great and vital issues before the Senate. He has at all times

spoken out courageously and fearlessly. We shall miss him. We shall miss him in our personal relations. We shall miss him in the work of the Senate, in carrying the burdens and performing the functions of this body.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the clipping containing the story printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of April 25, 1945]

#### CHANDLER NAMED TO HEAD BASEBALL (By Orlo Robertson)

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Baseball's 5-month quest for a Commissioner ended today with the selection of Senator ALBERT B. (HAPPY) CHANDLER, Democrat, Kentucky, to fill the position vacated by the death of Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

By a unanimous vote of the 16 major-league club owners or representatives, and on the first ballot, the 46-year-old junior Senator was named for a 7-year term at an annual salary of \$50,000.

#### PICKED FROM 100

(The United Press said that Mr. CHANDLER was chosen from a list which one magnate described as "containing 100 names." The list was read, he said, and serious discussion began when Mr. CHANDLER's name was reached.)

Leslie M. O'Connor, secretary to the Commissioner and a member of the three-man body that has ruled the sport since the death of Mr. Landis, November 25, said Mr. CHANDLER would take office within a reasonable time. But in Washington the new Commissioner said he would be "immediately available."

(Mr. CHANDLER told the Inquirer Washington bureau tonight that he would resign his Senate seat in from 30 to 60 days.)

#### DISCUSSION LASTS 4 HOURS

The former Governor of Kentucky was selected after a 4-hour discussion, in which expected fireworks failed to materialize. The group that favored the naming of a Commissioner at once—Larry MacPhail headed this faction—found enough support without extended debate after the committee of four—Alva Bradley, Cleveland; Don Barnes, St. Louis Browns; Sam Breadon, St. Louis Cardinals; and Phil Wrigley, Chicago Cubs—had made its report.

Other men were discussed, but club owners declined to say who they were, pointing out that Mr. CHANDLER was their man from the time they knew that he was available. From another source, however, it was learned that Gov. Frank J. Lausche, of Ohio; Bob Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; James A. Farley; and Ford Frick, president of the National League, were mentioned prominently.

#### SECOND LAWYER COMMISSIONER

Mr. CHANDLER, a graduate of the University of Kentucky and Harvard law schools, gives baseball its second lawyer Commissioner. Mr. Landis was picked off the Federal bench to take over the job following the Chicago White Sox scandal of 1919.

A group of the club representatives went into the meeting with the idea of retaining the three-man Commission composed of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Frick and Will Harridge, president of the American League, or the selection of a duration Commissioner.

They found themselves outnumbered, however, MacPhail, president of the Yankees, started campaigning for the Kentucky Senator some 3 months ago. At first, Mr.



CHANDLER said he couldn't leave his pres-job but today, after accepting, added:

"Now I can conscientiously leave my duties," citing the war developments as his reason.

#### SELECT BENEFIT DATES

Before the club representatives got down to the task of voting, they arranged for eight games to be played for the benefit of the Red Cross and the National War Fund on July 9, 10, or 11.

To save all traveling possible and subject to the approval of the O. D. T., there will be five games in cities having more than one club and the other teams will play in towns en route to regularly scheduled games.

In New York it will be the Giants and Yankees; Boston, Braves and Red Sox; Chicago, Cubs and White Sox; Philadelphia, Athletics and Phils, and St. Louis, Cards and Browns. Detroit will play at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Washington and Cincinnati at Cleveland.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I cannot permit to pass unnoticed the fact mentioned by the acting majority leader, the anticipated withdrawal from the Senate of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

There are two exits from the Senate. One is by the involuntary method, and the other by the voluntary method. The former is travelled often, the latter rarely. This is one of the few instances within my knowledge of a Senator voluntarily giving up his place in this body for work elsewhere while his term still had a long time to run.

Senator CHANDLER has been an ornament to the Senate. He has been kindly, generous, and diligent. He has been a Senator of whom his State may well be proud.

I join in the general expressions of regret that he has felt compelled to leave us. I wish him every success in his new field of endeavor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to add a word about Senator CHANDLER.

As we all know, ever since he has been a Member of the Senate he has been a very active, vigorous, intelligent, eloquent, and very able Senator. He has taken an active part in the affairs of this body, both in its committees and on the floor of the Senate. He has been honest and straightforward. He has been fearless in the discharge of his duty as he saw it. I believe he has as many friends as has any Member of this body. To my mind he has always been one of the most likeable men I have known. The nickname which has been given him, HAPPY CHANDLER, shows his disposition and the general esteem in which he is held. He is always in good humor. He is kindly, and one of the most perfect gentlemen I have ever known. No one could be of a happier turn of mind. No one could be more generous. No one has made a finer impression upon this body.

I very greatly regret that he has seen fit to leave us for a position outside this body, however honorable it may be. The position to which he has been appointed is most honorable and important. I am sorry that he has accepted it, because we do not like to lose him. I think I speak the sentiments of all Senators. I believe that any Senator who knows Sen-

ator CHANDLER feels the same about him as I feel. We all regret that we are to lose him.

Mr. President, when I was a boy I played baseball like every other American boy. It is a great sport. It has become one of the greatest and most honorable sports in America. It is one of the most popular sports in America and one of the largest sports in America. It has grown to be one of the great industries in our country. It has given millions pleasure and recreation. The czar of baseball is one of the most important positions in our entire land. I do not know of a man anywhere who can better fulfill the duties of that high station than can HAPPY CHANDLER. I predict for him a great success. I know he will keep up the high standards of the sport. I know he will be honest in his every action concerning it. I know it will grow and prosper under his direction.

His wonderful personality makes him an ideal leader in the baseball world.

Mr. President, we will certainly miss him in the Senate. His happy smile, his vigorous handshake, his beautiful stories, his wonderful reminiscences, and all of his most highly attractive qualities will be missed by us all.

He and I live at the same hotel. I shall miss his greetings there as well as in the Senate.

I wish for him every success in his new field of endeavor and I believe he will have it.

No man in the Senate had a brighter future. No man in the Senate has been more greatly respected, honored, and admired. Like the Senator from Maine, I could not let this occasion go by without saying something to express my great regret at his departure and my most earnest and affectionate desire for his success in the field of baseball.

I congratulate the baseball world on securing his services. I mourn with the Senate on his loss from our ranks.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am very delighted at the great honor which has come to my friend HAPPY CHANDLER. My only source of regret is that he is lost to the Senate.

I have known HAPPY CHANDLER for many years. His wife comes from Virginia. It was my great privilege to be present at his inauguration as Governor of Kentucky. I do not think I have ever known of a man who received a more spontaneous reception or greater evidence of admiration and affection from his fellow citizens than came to HAPPY CHANDLER that day. He made a great record as Governor. He has made a great record as a Senator. I wish him the very best success in the new work which he is undertaking.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I wish to express my regret at the departure from this body of one whose devotion to the highest interests of the country has been repeatedly manifested. I had the pleasure of forming a rather intimate and close acquaintance with him during our expedition around the world. I came to entertain the highest regard for his devotion to the welfare of our boys who are under arms, and for the

indefatigable industry with which he carried out his responsibilities.

I believe that the honor which has come to him is a tribute to his reputation, in which we of this body may assimilate to ourselves some share. He has been selected for a position which primarily depends upon the confidence of very large groups in the integrity and intelligence of the man. Recognition of those characteristics in a substantial way is certainly an indication of confidence. I am sure that he carries with him from this body the highest hopes that he will continue to be what he has already been—the "Happy Warrior."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, press reports indicate that the country is presently to lose from the Senate one of its outstanding men in public life, who is to enter an activity in civil life. The Senate has learned that it is to lose one of its outstanding Members. As chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to express the sentiment of that committee that we regret that we must lose the presence and the ability of an outstanding member of the committee.

Mr. President, at this time when the Nation is in exceeding trouble it is unfortunate that men are called upon to leave their stations. But trouble is frequently relieved by those things which take the mind of the individual from his trouble. So I am inclined to believe that in this trying hour for the Nation those who belong to the great realm of sports serve the Nation in an important way. In other words, if from this body there are called those who will guide the people of this country into realms where they will forget their sorrows and their anguish, and will also help them know that sport is being conducted along fine, clean lines, then indeed this body may give up some of its Members; and in that case our Nation will be grateful for such of our Members who enter and adorn that realm.

Today the Committee on the Judiciary reluctantly—and I say reluctantly advisedly, because of his fine service on that committee since I have been on the committee with him—acknowledges that fact that it must give up a member of the committee, who will continue in the service of his country by helping to maintain the fine, clean sportsmanship that will take from the hearts of the people of America the sorrow which might burden them. Mr. President, I refer to the junior Senator from Kentucky, who has been called into a powerful place where he will serve the Nation in the future. I refer to Senator HAPPY CHANDLER—and I use the term affectionately—who has been called into a fine place in the Nation's work.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to join in the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Nevada with respect to the junior Senator from Kentucky. As acting chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, I know that I am expressing the feelings of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], by saying that Senator CHANDLER will be sorely missed by the Committee on Military Affairs. He has taken a great in-

terest in the work of that committee and he has taken a foremost part in it. His experience in the last war, his observations since the last war, and his observations gained by his tours all around the globe have made him considerable of an expert on war strategy and on the conduct of the war. So his colleagues will miss him tremendously in the work of that committee.

On the other hand, Mr. President, sports have made a great contribution to the war effort in this country. In many instances I think the difference between the success of our arms and the failure of the enemy can very well be attributed to the sportsmanship which the American soldier learns in America, in the games which are played here—baseball, football, and the other athletic contests. I feel that our good friend and colleague, Senator CHANDLER, will make a great contribution to America in his new position and his new tasks.

We will miss him here; there is no question about that; we will sorely miss him; but he will continue to contribute to America and to America's greatness in the very high position which he is about to assume.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, knowing that everything which has been said with reference to Senator CHANDLER is true, I wish to "Amen."

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that during my temporary absence my name was reached on the roll call and I did not respond. As a country boy would say, "I have been in sight of the Senate Chamber all day."

At some later time I hope to have the opportunity of expressing to my dear friends in the Senate my appreciation of their generous comments concerning me. After having continuously served the people of Kentucky since 1929, I expect to experience many miserable days when I shall not be able to devote myself to the concerns of the people whom I have represented. If I were a poet I should like to write the kind of a poem which Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote, and express the hope that after I leave I shall have an opportunity from time to time to visit with the boys, my beloved friends of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I wish to add my little meed of praise of the character of our loved colleague upon whom an honor has been recently conferred.

All my life I have been a devotee of the sport of baseball. I have looked many times upon exhibitions of that great sport, and I have been very proud of the men who were in charge of it. I am much gratified that my friend, the Senator from Kentucky, will be in charge of organized baseball from now on. He is a man of undisputed "guts." He will stand upon his own feet. He will permit himself to exercise no favoritism, and to do nothing of any kind or character which might bring into question his great patriotism and his fitness for the position for which he has been recently chosen.

Mr. President, I am glad to know that we may look forward to the future of the sport of baseball, which is an American sport, in the same way that we have

looked at it in the past, and know that it will be conducted with strict impartiality, and that it will represent the highest principles in sport in this country. We shall always look our friend in the eye, as we have during his period of service in this body, and know that the great sport which he will now undertake to lead will be properly conducted.

I can only say to the Senator, God bless you; continue in the way you have heretofore pursued, and the sport will be aided materially in every activity which it may follow. We look to you, Old Man—though you are not an old man—to insure that the sport retains its present high standing among the sports of America. It is peculiarly our sport, and we would want to see it preserved by someone such as you.

I was delighted when I saw that you had been appointed the chief mogul in the realm of baseball. There is no lecture which I could give to you that would be of value. I can think of none whatever. I would merely admonish you to follow your bent while you are managing baseball. See that it represents you in the idealism which you have entertained for the best interests of the sport. Pursue that line, Old Man, and you cannot fail.

Here is to you, HAPPY CHANDLER; here is to you. An old fellow congratulates you upon your new position. No greater position could be awarded to a man of your character than that of leading the baseball sport of the United States. Go on and lead it just as you have been leading in all your life, and in this body particularly, as I have observed you from time to time since you came to the Senate. I have watched you, and I cannot sufficiently praise you, nor say what a boon you will be to the baseball sport. I ask you to follow your bent to the last day. Whenever any question arises between you and the so-called magnates of baseball, you should represent, and you will represent, the best in American sport. If you do that you will be following the correct course in this sport which all of us love. Good-by and good luck to you.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I shall have to undertake to reply to my beloved friend, the senior Senator from California. I know that all my colleagues who have spoken will appreciate that I am grateful to them for every word they have uttered. I have sought earnestly to merit the respect of the respectable and good people of my country. I shall never forget, as long as I live, the generous and warm words of approval which have just been uttered by my dear friend, the distinguished senior Senator from California. He is one of the greatest Americans our country has ever produced. The senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] knows that I have the same feeling for him.

As long as I live, the words of the Senator from California will ring in my ears. My children will be able to read them when both the Senator and I are gone, and I promise him that, with God's help, we will keep baseball clean so that the youth of the country can enjoy this sport, because it has been the lessons gained in competitive sport in America

which to a large degree have enabled our boys to take the American spirit into action and to overcome all our enemies. That spirit must be kept and must be sustained, and as we try to do it may the spirit of God be with us all.

I sincerely thank the Senator from California, and I cannot tell him how deeply I appreciate his generous comments concerning me.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as a minority Member I have had the good fortune to serve with Senator CHANDLER on the Committee on the Judiciary. It has been a real pleasure to serve with him, because on all occasions he has been vitally interested in matters pertaining to the judicial branch of the Government. If one did not agree with Senator CHANDLER one always knew exactly where the Senator stood. He stood for the things which he believed to be right. All his efforts were valuable contributions to the work of the committee. He attended its meetings, and was a very active member. He has always been interested in the youth of the Nation. The private soldier at the front received his very careful consideration and attention. I know that every Member of the Senate wishes him Godspeed when he leaves. We hope that he may go forth to civilian life and serve the youth of this Nation as he has at all times attempted to serve the Nation through his work in the Senate.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting nominations of sundry postmasters, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the executive calendar.

#### FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of John W. Snyder, of Missouri, to be Federal Loan Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.



## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James J. Caffrey to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1945.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James J. Caffrey to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 1950.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

## POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

## THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

LT. GEN. EDMUND B. GREGORY,  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, we have on the Executive Calendar the nomination of Edmund B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, for promotion from major general to lieutenant general. It is a well-merited recognition of the amazing part that General Gregory has played in World War No. 2.

No other quartermaster general in the more than 100 years that have passed since Congress created the Quartermaster Corps has ever encountered the problems of supply which have faced General Gregory. His wartime predecessors encountered only the problems induced by one-front war; clothing, food, and equipment suitable for one man was suitable for all. Our modern Army must be clothed and equipped to meet conditions induced by virtually every type of terrain and climate known to geographers. In addition, he has been confronted by manifold problems of distribution. In World War No. 1, scarcely 2,000,000 Americans were overseas, requiring but one ocean's sea lanes for transportation of supply; today, we have more than 5,000,000 fighting men scattered over the 5 continents of the world and on many little-known islands, requiring the planning and filling of supply lines sometimes as much as 12,000 miles long.

It requires a vast amount of research, analysis, and study to provide the right supplies in the right amounts at the right time for so many men deployed in such a manner. Foreseeing the immensity of the task, General Gregory selected a few of the foremost people in science, business, and the professional field to aid him in both military and civilian capacities. Thus, he created and trained an

organization that has performed an almost unbelievable feat of supply.

Since Pearl Harbor, the Quartermaster Corps has procured, stored, and distributed approximately \$15,000,000,000 worth of food, clothing, and general supplies, involving about 70,000 individual items. I have ascertained that approximately one-half of this business was placed with small businesses and war plants.

As an example of the extent of some of this business, I might mention that during the past 18 months alone, the Quartermaster Corps has provided approximately 3,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 500,000,000 gallons of Diesel oil, and 200,000,000 gallons of lubricating oils for the tanks, trucks, and other ground mobile equipment of the Army.

I should mention, too, that the Quartermaster Corps is just as interested in maintenance and reclamation of material. Since Pearl Harbor, its hundreds of shops and depots have repaired and returned to use or to stocks for re-issue some \$2,000,000,000 or more of property, thus eliminating new procurements in a like amount.

Under General Gregory's direction, the Quartermaster Corps has simplified and coordinated its policies and procedures, permitting tighter schedules to prohibit high stock levels or excesses of perishable products.

These are examples of operations as well as the organization and administration of procedures and policies. General Gregory directs an organization of a half-million military personnel, together with 75,000 civilians in the depots, repair shops, and other installations under his jurisdiction. General Gregory is not a man to demand utilization of facilities from others that he does not himself practice. In 1942, during the organization for the war effort, his own office consisted of some 4,500 employees. Through training programs and other means for the development of efficiency and good administration, his own office, which is responsible for the administration and direction of all quartermaster operations, now functions with about 2,900 employees, although the work load has more than doubled.

For similar work and responsibilities in civilian endeavor, General Gregory could write his own ticket. But he has no such aspirations. This quiet, capable man wishes only to perform the best possible job in his chosen career and in the role into which he was cast at the beginning of the war. Some idea of what high military officials think of him is obtained from the fact that when his regular tour of duty of 4 years as Quartermaster General was concluded last year, he was asked to continue in the job. The Nation owes him a debt of thanks for the capable way in which he has administered his part of the great Army supply program. In confirming his promotion to the higher rank, for which he is eminently qualified, we will in small measure pay part of that debt.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified

forthwith of all nominations confirmed today.

## RECESS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, April 26, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 25 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

## POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

## ARIZONA

Iva W. Hedworth, Winkelman, Ariz., in place of M. W. Hand, retired.

## ARKANSAS

Martin A. Gassner, Alexander, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

## ILLINOIS

Oscar Hayword Holman, Geff, Ill., in place of P. P. Simmons, transferred.

Rollin M. Meisenbach, Pearl, Ill., in place of B. D. Sutter, resigned.

## KENTUCKY

Glenn F. Hozendorf, Coral Ridge, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

## MICHIGAN

Eldon S. G. Huber, Montrose, Mich., in place of A. B. Beebe, resigned.

## MINNESOTA

Alice Lucille Wood, Cass Lake, Minn., in place of A. G. Swindlehurst, retired.

## MISSOURI

Raymond Nickles, Fair Play, Mo. in place of Forrest Beason, transferred.

Ruth J. Tate, Grain Valley, Mo., in place of C. H. Johnson, transferred.

Hubert B. Brown, Slater, Mo., in place of J. C. Hains. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## NEVADA

Nettie W. Wills, Goldfield, Nev., in place of J. J. Noone, resigned.

## NEW MEXICO

Pearl Komfala, Gamero, N. Mex., in place of E. N. Pitts, resigned.

Meliton Struck, Ranches of Taos, N. Mex., in place of Meliton Struck, resigned.

## OKLAHOMA

William Trigg Music, Elk City, Okla., in place of T. R. Johnson, resigned.

## OREGON

Donald R. Muth, Empire, Oreg., in place of James Hinds, resigned.

Harold M. Laws, Rogue River, Oreg., in place of G. M. Heath, resigned.

## PENNSYLVANIA

LeRoy S. Seymour, Dingmans Ferry, Pa., in place of E. D. Hunt, resigned.

D. Clyde Clapper, New Enterprise, Pa., in place of Ellis Walter, transferred.

Manly C. Beebe, Pleasantville, Pa., in place of V. G. Kingsley, resigned.

William R. Cumpston, Waynesburg, Pa., in place of A. L. Moredock, removed.

## TENNESSEE

Rosamond V. Earnest, Afton, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Mary A. Martin, Crab Orchard, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

## VIRGINIA

Jesse N. Cahoon, Clifton Forge, Va., in place of W. D. Bowles, removed.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Grace Watkins, Seth, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 25 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

## FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATION

John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

James J. Caffrey to be a member for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1945.  
James J. Caffrey to be a member for a term expiring June 5, 1950.

## IN THE ARMY

## TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

## To be generals

George Smith Patton, Jr.  
Courtney Hicks Hodges

## To be lieutenant generals

Joseph Lawton Collins  
Oscar Wolverton Griswold  
Lucius DuBignon Clay  
Geoffrey Keyes  
Edmund Bristol Gregory  
Walton Harris Walker  
Levin Hicks Campbell, Jr.  
Wade Hampton Haislip  
Eugene Reybold

## POSTMASTERS

## KENTUCKY

William H. Vitatoe, Albany.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Stephen A. Boland, Andover.

## MISSOURI

Horace Walker Ames, De Soto.

## OKLAHOMA

Clifford C. McKown, Maud.

## VIRGINIA

Cecile B. Thompson, Blairs.  
Sarah Ella Kirkland, Bonny Blue.  
Edgar C. Michael, Brodnax.  
Henry C. Humphrey, Trevilians.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God of infinite resources, we have many needs which Thou alone canst supply. Always and everywhere we need Thee; in our weakness to sustain and support us; in our strength to discipline and restrain us; in our sorrows to comfort and encourage us. We need Thee to keep us from pride when we are prosperous; from despair when we are in want; from bitterness when we are in distress.

Today we are joining struggling and war-torn humanity in its prayers for Thy special blessing upon those chosen representatives who are now seeking to organize the good will of the nations of the earth for a lasting peace. May their vision of such a peace be so clear and commanding that all the noblest desires within their souls shall rise up with a passion to make it a blessed reality.

Answer their loftiest aspirations with Thy divine inspiration.

Grant us all a nobler skill in the art of mutual understanding and brotherly love and in finding for mankind the way to the more abundant life. Hear us in the name of the Christ to whose sovereignty we would yield ourselves in glad and willing obedience. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2625. An act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. HILL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include two editorials and one newspaper item.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement submitted by the New York State Federation of Post Office Clerks to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer of April 24.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a tribute to the late President Roosevelt by a Negro pastor from his district.

Mr. ROE of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two questionnaires.

## COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and to include a brief announcement by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENT IV OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AND H. R. 2200, TO REVISE, CODIFY, AND ENACT INTO POSITIVE LAW TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE"

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, I should like to announce that cumulative Supplement IV to the 1940 edition of the United States Code is presently available. This supplement contains all the laws enacted up to the close of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

We are grateful for the cooperation which we have received from the editorial staffs of the West Publishing Co. and the Edward Thompson Co. and also from the Government Printing Office. The supplement is available approximately the same date as Supplement III was made available last year, although it contains approximately 500 more pages of text. The Members' quotas of these supplements are placed to their credit in the folding room.

I should also like to remind the membership of the presence on the Unanimous-Consent Calendar of the bill (H. R. 2200) to revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," and to renew my suggestion that any Member who has any question with respect to the suggested bill communicate with the committee chairman as soon as possible, as we hope to ask for action on the bill shortly.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GARY, Mr. JAMES J. DELANEY, and Mr. MURDOCK asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include in each an editorial.

Mr. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Akron Beacon Journal.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two timely articles pertaining to the Polish question.

Mr. BURGIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a clipping from the Cleveland Press.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to Hon. Robert Patterson.

Mr. TALBOT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in the first an editorial and in the second a letter.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SHARP asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Hon. W. Kingsland Macy at the National Republican Club in New York.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and to include in one an editorial from the Times-Herald, and in another an editorial from the Oil City Derrick.